

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT AT THE FRONT. BUY DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-YEAR WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

\$ 25.00 FOR \$21.50
50.00 " 43.00
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INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$1500.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK
OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

SPRING REIGNS SUPREME IN VANCOUVER

MILD BALMY PLEASANT

A big city—the fourth largest in Canada—with all its advantages and opportunities; situated at the ocean base of the historic Rockies and surrounded by one of the most beautiful scenic wonderlands in the world. VANCOUVER is protected from harsh winds, storms and severe climatic conditions, and warmed by the Japanese Current.

MANY ATTRACTIONS WILL INTEREST YOU

See the gigantic Ocean Liners on the waterfront—the "Men-of-War" and Submarines in the Harbor which never freezes. See the Hydroplanes and Aeroplanes of the British Columbia Aviation School. Inspect the big Government Grain Elevator and Docks. See the famous Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and hundreds of beautiful Yachts. View the Ocean from Marine Drive. See Kingsway and VANCOUVER'S Magnificent Homes.

There is everything to make your Winter Holiday enjoyable. VANCOUVER INVITES YOU. Send—today—for FREE BOOKLET.

J. REGINALD DAVISON

203 City Hall Bldg. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER Vancouver, B.C.



SERG. R. LENNIE, 10TH BAIT.
(Killed in France, Sept. 1916.)

Notice---Electric Light Users

All accounts for electric lighting not paid into the Secretary's office by the last day of the month following for which the account is rendered service will be cut off. This will be strictly adhered to. Mr. J. Mjolsness, the Electrical Superintendent, has strict instructions to follow this ruling of the Council.

By order,
DIDSBURY TOWN COUNCIL

AROUND THE TOWN

See School Reports on page 8.

See Williams & Little's ad. on page 5 this issue, it will pay you.

Mrs. J. E. Stauffer returned from a visit to U. S. points on Tuesday.

Mrs. (Dr.) G. R. Ross wishes to announce that she will not receive on Thursday, February 22nd.

Mrs. Norman Clarke, Mrs.

Henry Weber and Mrs. Alex. Guy will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

Power's the great Illusionist, with a good vaudeville company, will appear at the Opera House on Friday, February 23rd.

The U.F.A. will hold a social at the Rugby schoolhouse, on Friday evening, February 23rd. Everybody come expecting to have a good time.

John A. Wilson of Windygates, Man., who has been visiting with his brother-in-law Mr. W. M. Wilson of Westcott, left on Tuesday for his home in Manitoba.

The pictures that should have been shown on Tuesday night will be shown on Thursday night (tonight). Moving Picture Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Adams left for Calgary on Wednesday. Since Jack came here to go into the butcher business he has made a large number of friends who are sorry to see him leave town.

A box social and concert will be held at Davenport schoolhouse on Friday, February 16th. Proceeds will be given to the Patriotic Fund. Everybody is cordially invited to come out and make this affair a success.

Did you notice that the Council decided at their last meeting that if your electric light account got in arrears you will be in the same position as the foolish virgins. You will have no oil (electric light) to light you on your way.

A box social and concert will be held at Zella schoolhouse on Thursday evening, February 22nd, in aid of the Red Cross. There will be an excellent programme and the public are invited to come out and give their hearty support.

The piano recital by the pupils of Miss Freda Sweet which was to have been held on February 2nd but was postponed on account of cold weather, will be held on Friday evening next at the High School. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

A grand masquerade ball will be held in the Leuszler block on Friday evening, February 16th. Costumes from Calgary can be secured on the same afternoon and evening. Good prizes will be given for different costumes. Ladies are asked to bring cake or sandwiches.

Several complaints are being made about the dangerous condition of some of the sidewalks, especially the cement walks, because of their slippery condition. It should be understood that every person is liable to a heavy fine for neglect of this duty.

A wages dispute case was brought before H. E. Osmond J. P., last Friday between Mr. Coates and Mr. Brown who live east of town. The case was dismissed with costs against complainant because of insufficient evidence. Mr. E. E. Freeman for defendant. Const. Clarke, R. N. W. M. P., for prosecution.

"I'll be Waiting There for You," the new war song composed by W. Farrington, manager of the Opera House, with music

(Continued on last page)

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...\$1,397.95

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged...\$ 353.05

W. M. Wilson, Westcott..... 5.00

\$358.05

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged...\$ 84.80

W. M. Wilson, Westcott..... 5.00

\$89.80

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

WANTED—A bunch of good dairy cows. I. Herber, Didsbury. f21

LOST—A pair of moccasins, pair of long, black, woollen socks, and pair of woollen mitts with pullovers lost east of town on south trail. Finder please notify or leave at Pioneer office.

SEED OATS FOR SALE—Good seed oats for sale. Early oats and a limited quantity of an early, big oat, also seed barley, heavy yielding, six rowed variety Gardens No. 68. Phone R1069 W. Hodson, Westcott.

APPLICATION for renewals of the National Trust Co's mortgages can be had at our office, and new applications received. \$200,000 to be placed on loans. G. B. Sexsmith, agent for Canada Life & National Trust Loan Companies, Didsbury.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00

Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Take notice that the third annual meeting of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 20th, 1917, at the Head Office of the Company, Railway Street, Didsbury, Alta.

BUSINESS

(1) Consideration of Report for the year and statement of receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities.
(2) Report of Auditor of the Company thereon.

(3) Election of Directors and Auditors.

(4) Any other important business.

Dated at Didsbury, this 30th day of January A.D., 1917

By order of the Board

(14) PARKER R. REED, Secretary

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

Help Shorten the War

JOIN THE ROYAL NAVY

Let not the Navy, now of all times
be hampered by the lack of men!

The first urgent appeal to Canadians to join the Royal Navy was made three months ago. The need is greater today than it was then.

Previous sea experience is not necessary to join this most attractive and essential branch of the service.

Ask Particulars from any
Bank Manager in Alberta,
or

E. H. WILSON
10025 Jasper Ave., Edmonton
J. S. NICHOLL
Medicine Hat
J. A. IRVINE
Leeson-Linham Block, Calgary
F. W. DOWNER
Lethbridge

Men of British parentage, between the
ages of eighteen and thirty-eight years,
may join today and leave immediately
for overseas service.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

His Best

She (on board ship) Mr. Jones, if I tell overboard and were drowning, would you jump in and save me?

He (hesitating, but honest): H. love! Do you know, I don't believe I could. But I tell you what I would do: I would watch you drown with the deepest sorrow and regret.—Life.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED

"I have been for the last two years a cripple with Muscular and Rheumatic Rheumatism. I tried almost everything known to medical science to relieve me of the intense pain and inflammation. I sought change of climate in Kentucky and other Southern points without relief. Your manager in this city recommended GIN PILLS and I have since taken eight boxes and am now cured. I consider

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

the conqueror of Rheumatism and Kidney Diseases. G. D. Reid, All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

The Squire's Sweetheart

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

The Squire thought of the Phari-sees, but was too reverent to speak of it. He had all the shyness about speaking of religious matters which belongs to the Englishman of the upper classes and the Anglican Church. He was not at all interested in what Mrs. Ellison said about Lady South's stockings and petticoats. In fact, he was shy as at an indelicacy; but the feeling was slight as compared with the indignation he felt about the gossip.

"I am sorry," he said in an icy voice, "to have listened to so much that cannot be true of a lady I honor," and, lifting his hat, he went off, leaving Mrs. De Montmorency in a state of bitter affront, which set her tongue wagging more freely to the next person she met.

The Squire walked on fuming. He was on his way to see Mrs. Bartlett, who was now out of the hospital. She had not known where to go to hide her scarred and worried face; and she seemed as desperately eager to run

SOLDIERS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

"There is no greater patriot—not even the soldier on the battlefield—than the man who battles with the stubborn soil and makes it yield for the support of the nation." We have in Canada a power of dominion in our resources that will make the power that comes with strategy, brute force and armament, insignificant. If we know what we have and use it wisely, we will make others dependent upon us.

The stomach is the center of the body from which radiates our vitality, strenuousness, our fighting strength. A healthy stomach turns the food we eat into nourishment for the blood stream, and the nerves. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery refreshes and tones up the stomach walls. Removes the poisonous gases from the system.

The first day you start to take this reliable medicine, impure germs and accumulations begin to separate in the blood and are then expelled through the liver, bowels and kidneys.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day from any medicine dealer; it is a powerful blood purifier and tonic.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear, the mind alert, the vision keener and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. Contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. Its ingredients are made public and printed on wrapper. It's a pure alternative extract made with glycerine from native roots and herbs.

Sold by medicine dealers in liquid or tablet form, or send 50 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial box of tablets.

NO CHARGE FOR THIS BOOK.

Send fifty cents (or stamps) to pay for wrapping and mailing and enclose this notice, and Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., will send you a revised copy of his Common Sense Medical Adviser, in cloth binding, 1008 pages, with color plates. Just what you need in case of sickness or accident.

W. N. U. 1142

into a hole and hide as ever did a mouse before a cat or a hare before dogs.

He had taken her by the hand and had found a place of refuge for her as hidden as night. Inside his park wall there was a cottage which had once been a gate-lodge. The gates had proved inconvenient, too far from the house, and had been blocked up, but the lodge remained. It stood in an old orchard of gnarled apple-trees, very pleasant in the spring and summer. It had been empty for a good long time now, being left inaccessible and remote by the walling up of the gates. He had been thinking of breaking a wicket-gate in the wall to give access to the village, which lay just beyond the wall, so that the place might be isolated for an inmate. It was a pretty little place, and it seemed a pity that it should not be occupied.

He had spoken of it to Mrs. Bartlett, and the poor face had worn an expression as though she thirsted after green places and water-springs. As soon as she was able to be removed from the Cottage Hospital his carriage had been sent for her to bring her to the lodge. No one was surprised. The Squire was always doing quixotic things in the most quixotic way. The Squire's confidant confided to the servants' hall that he thought "the like of her might have come by carrier's cart," but the Squire's servants, for all his gentleness, knew how to obey his behests without any show of opposition or negligence.

She had brought away with her the Persian kitchen which no one at the cottage hospital had wanted.

The Squire had not been present at her arrival. The following day he walked over to see if she was comfortably installed. She had told him she could do fine needlework, and his first idea had been to ask Mrs. Brown, his housekeeper, to employ her in the linen-room. Mrs. Brown was always complaining of the degeneracy of these days in the matter of needlework. Since Betty Hale died, she had had no one to whom she could entrust the darning of the beautiful old damask and fine linens, and she had been complaining of the accumulation of things needing repair in the linen closets.

When the Squire knocked at the door, which stood a little ajar, showing one wall of the passage with a few old colored prints upon it and a tall old clock ticking away in the corner, he had a sense of being observed, overlooked. When he came in, Mrs. Bartlett was standing, considering a pile of linen which Mrs. Brown had sent down from the house. He had walked in in answer to her "Please come in."

She turned about, and through the thickening of her disfigured skin he felt rather than saw that she reddened painfully.

His first instinct was to avert his eyes, to look away; but he hastily reconsidered it. He smiled, looking at the poor, scarred face as though it were quite normal.

"So you are settled in, Mrs. Bartlett," he said.

"Oh, yes, sir. What a little Paradise of a place! I shall be quite happy here, sir; may the Lord reward you! Won't you sit down, sir?"

He sat down in the little parlor where the gate-lodge table was heaped with the linen, and the smoke-blue Persian lay curled up on a chair in front of the fire, fast asleep. The lodge was quite prettily furnished, in cottage style. It had not gone to rack and ruin. Occasionally, in summer, it had had an inmate, someone from London, from the Convalescent Home for Poor Ladies, for which Lady Clarissa had done so much, that it had become a pious duty with her son to continue her benefactions.

He had called upon those occasional guests of his, as he regarded them. He knew pretty well all the types of reduced ladyhood; and these poor things had covered the whole range of depressed energy. They had usually found the place lonely, which it was, and had departed with resignation when their month was over. Not one had seemed to desire the cottage for her own, else it would not have been available now for Mrs. Bartlett.

The place had a new home-like air as though someone at last had settled down and made their own of it. He thought to himself that Mrs. Bartlett must have been up at daybreak; for the room was shining, its brass candlesticks and brass fender polished to gold; the windows cleaned; the little bookcase showing the bright backs of its novels through new polished panes; not a speck of dust anywhere, and a few white flowers of the laurestines standing in a brown jar on the mantel-shelf.

"Am I dreadful, sir?" Mrs. Bartlett asked pitiously, and her eyes blinded rapidly before his gaze.

"Not at all," he answered pleasantly. "I am glad to see you with the bandages off. You know the doctor said that time would help a great deal. All those scars are new. Time will make a great difference; you will see."

"Thank you, sir," she said gratefully. "I made up my mind that I'd throw off the bandages this morning.

It was the hardest thing I ever did in my life. I very nearly ran away and put them on again when I saw you coming. Do you think, sir, that people will get used to me seeing me as I am? I'd be afraid to speak to a child now, and I'm desperately fond of children, fearing I'd frighten the pretty things. You're the first I've faced. It won't be so hard now."

He laid a kind hand on her shoulder. "You are a brave woman," he said. "Believe me, it will get easier and easier. If there was anything to be done, anything known to the surgeons which would restore your poor face, it should be done. There is nothing."

"Oh, sir!" she said, in a choked voice, and suddenly she kissed his hand, which rested on her shoulder.

"There! there!" he said, as though he soothed a child. "There! there! You are going to be very happy here. I see Mrs. Brown has given you some work to do already. There is a deal to be done, she says. Now, is there anything I can do for you?"

"No, sir," she said brokenly. "The place is like heaven to me. Just a little piece of my own, out of the rain and wind. That's the only happiness I've looked for this many a day. It is so peaceful."

He looked at her bowed head. She had withdrawn a little way from him and was lifting a piece of linen from the heap as though she inspected its actual places. The winter sun came through the low window and brought out the bronze and chestnut in her hair. He wondered what norm of life might have cast her high and dry, but broken, on the sands, with no desire henceforth save for a shelter and safety.

"What age are you?" he asked. "Thirty-five, sir," she answered. "Ah, I thought you could not have been more. You mustn't talk as though your life were over. As you grow stronger and recover from the effects of that horrible accident, you will begin to feel that life holds some thing for you beyond resignation."

"You wouldn't want to turn me out, sir? You won't be wanting the cottage for anyone else?"

She had a swift, terrified look which reminded him of the hare before the hounds.

"No, no," he said hastily. "The cottage is yours for as long as you need it."

He postponed telling her that he might perhaps ask her to house a reduced lady now and again when the summer should come round. Before he need talk of that she would have grown less frightened.

"Most people find the place too lonely," he said. "It has had inmates from time to time—ladies who needed rest and change—my mother was interested in such. I think they were always glad to come, but they were glad to go. London offers a good deal even to a poor lady. I wondered if it would not be too lonely for you."

"Lonely!" she repeated. "It could not be too lonely for me. I have my little cat."

"You would like a dog. There is a litter of puppies in the stable-yard. You shall have one, if you like."

(To Be Continued.)

Value of Rice as a Food

You Should Eat Rice, Grow Fat, and Save Money

This is a free advertisement for rice. Rice is one of the few food products that has not advanced in price. You can get about four pounds of rice for a quarter. A quarter's worth of rice will carry you farther than 50 cents' worth of beef. A quarter's worth of rice will carry you as far as 50 cents' worth of flour.

Rice is a wholesome food. Fashion caused a reduction of the greatest food value in rice requiring it to be polished. There ought to be a law forbidding the whitening of flour and polishing of rice. The law should be so that the whole grain should be ground into flour. People would have better teeth and better digestion.

But this article is about cheap food and not about the business of keeping healthy.

Rice is the chief diet of about a third of the population of the world. The rice eating Jap whipped the fighting out of the tallow and flour eating Russian. A man can go further on a rice diet than on any other single article of food that is grown.

So, if you do not want to spend all your money for food, buy rice.

If you want to have a variety in your diet, and that cheaply, buy sweet potatoes. And if you want a dessert buy some molasses. Rice, sweet potatoes and molasses are the only food products we know of that are not high. Eat rice, it is healthful; and eat rice, it is cheap.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Employer: One thing; we must have our figures correct.

Fair Applicant: Well, I've never had any complaints on that score.—Sydney Bulletin.

Importance of Shell Holes

Special Correspondence of the London Times From the Front

There is hardly a message in which I do not have to speak of the importance of shell-holes in this battle, and I have quoted the dictum of the distinguished officer who said that "on the Somme they constitute an extra element, like Napoleon's mud in Poland. With every day, almost, their importance increases; not merely because they themselves daily increase in number, but because both we and the enemy learn to make more use of them. In this new country, between villages, there are not the old, well-fortified lines of trenches with deep dugouts of the old first and second lines. The comparatively hastily made trenches in the open country are soon pounded to pieces and almost obliterated by the guns, until they give no shelter. The shell-holes, however, remain in and multiply; and scattered shell-holes, each converted hastily into a machine gun position, may easily be even more effective for defensive purposes, in resting an advance over exposed ground than a continuous trench, consecutively manned, which the artillery can set itself systematically to destroy."

"Don't you know how to drive a nail in yet without smashing your finger?" asked Barney Egan of a carpenter.

"No, and neither do you!" replied the carpenter.

"Sure I do! Hold the hammer in both hands!" said Barney.

Britain is Building Huge Cargo Boats

Much of New Tonnage Available for Use of State in Six Months

The London Times' shipping correspondent writes: "Very considerable orders are, it is believed, being placed for new cargo steamers to be built for use of the State. They will probably carry 80,000 tons deadweight, planned on the simplest possible lines. There is every reason to believe that, provided the problems of labor and material can be solved, a considerable amount of new efficient tonnage will be available for service within six months. In order to assist in the provision of labor, arrangements, it is understood, have been made whereby no men will be taken from the shipyards and engine works for military service without the sanction of the Admiralty and Shipping Controller."

"According to the minister's sermon this morning," said Mrs. Enneke, "there is to be no marrying or giving in marriage in heaven. Do you believe that?"

"Well, I have no reason to doubt it," answered Enneke. "There must be some way to distinguish it from the other place."

"How does young Jackson stand in college?"

"Not so well."

"Why is that?"

"He is all right enough in his studies, but he is more than suspected of cutting football games."

Instant Relief for

MORNING HEADACHE

and poor Appetite



That dull aching, that nausea and distaste for food with which so many begin the day, soon goes when you take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. The root of the trouble is disordered liver, perhaps constipation, and Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief so surely restores both liver and bowels that these complaints become impossible.

"Science Sitings," April 11, 1910, says:—"Providence has given us the means to devise means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. . . . The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. We take this preparation as an example because it is so well balanced in the matter of components and so effective in every direction."

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, flatulency, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, sneeze before the eyes, flatulence and windy eructs, acid, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's

Instant Relief

LIVER TONIC
ANTACID
CATHARTIC
CATMINTS



CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay \$1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit. \$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Experienced men from 38 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18 accepted for service in the CANADIAN NAVAL PATROLS for defence of the Coast.

Apply to the Nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or to the

Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

ROYAL

MADE IN CANADA



Wasters Cause Shortage

Solving the Food Problem by Cutting Down Wastefulness

Those who waste food are largely responsible for the present acute shortage throughout the country. They are helping to raise food prices, not only for their own extravagant class of wasters, but for provident housekeepers as well. Americans used to scorn to save anything, fearing to be caught in an act of economy, which was almost synonymous with poverty itself or stinginess. Happily, this false idea is passing. The millionaire wrestles with the plumber's bill at least as assiduously as the laborer tries to pare down his allowance for potatoes and smoking tobacco. If every family eliminated food waste, by careful apportioning when cooking and by the utmost care in utilizing leftovers, the food problem would be solved without a shred of a boycott or investigation.—Editorial in Minneapolis Journal.

Worth It

"When we were in Egypt Mrs. Twobble stood speechless before the Pyramids," remarked Mr. Twobble. "Fancy that! I don't remember what the trip cost me, but it was worth the money."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A CANADIAN SOLDIER SAYS

"Tell my friends, if they want to help me, to send some Zam-Buk. The boys here say it is very good, and it is much in demand." This is an extract from a letter received from Pte. J. R. Smith of "The Princess Pals" in France.

There is certainly nothing so good as Zam-Buk for the accidents and ailments incidental to a soldier's life. It is splendid for all kinds of sores, blisters, burns and cuts, and it is equally good for frost bites, chilblains, cold cracks and chapped hands. Nothing ends pain and heals so quickly, and being antiseptic, an application of Zam-Buk to a wound as soon as sustained, will prevent all danger of blood-poisoning.

If you want to send your soldier friend something he is sure to appreciate—put a box or two of Zam-Buk in your next parcel.

All druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.



Wood's Peppermint Cure.
The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, restores new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Fogginess, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Wood's)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N° 1 & 2 N.B.
THERAPION
Treats all kinds of skin diseases, eczema, psoriasis, etc. It is a powerful and effective remedy. Price \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Wood's)

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

Teach in simplest language during spare time. Diploma granted. Complete course of instruction. No previous knowledge required. Have lessons by correspondence twenty years. Graduates selected in many ways. Every person interested in stock should take it. Write for catalogue and full particulars. **FREE**
London Vet. Correspondence School
Dept. 59 London, Ontario, Can.

B. C. Mines Do Big Business

Large Increase in Tonnage of Coal Mined in Province

An increase of 26 per cent. in the tonnage of coal mined in the province of British Columbia is shown by a statement made by the Minister of Mines. The mines on Vancouver Island had an increase in tonnage of 48 per cent. In the Crow's Nest Pass field there was an increase of about 10 per cent. Slight increases are shown in the various mines in the Nicola field.

British Columbia mines have this year paid larger dividends than ever before. The aggregate is \$3,446,000. Besides this, it has been a record year for active development of many large properties whose owners have laid out work at large expense, for years to come when prices of copper and other metals will probably be lower than at present.

FROST BITES

Instantly and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Druggists
DODGINS & Co., Prop'rs, Napier, Ont.

Rural Resort

"That horse of yours interferes."
"What, he ain't interferin' with you, is he?"

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence, they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Results of Speculation

Gambling in Food Commodities Denounced by Montreal Board of Trade

The council of the Montreal Board of Trade, as a means to check the advance in the cost of foodstuffs, suggested the stopping of option and future sales on the Winnipeg grain market by persons not interested in farming or the milling and grain trades. Such persons, it is declared, have no legitimate business interest in the buying or selling of grain, having merely acquired by the desire to profit by the increase of price brought about by war conditions. There is little doubt that speculation on this continent, being so generally in anticipation of advancing prices, does operate to increase market values. If it could be stopped, the consumer would gain. It may not be practicable, however, to secure the end in view by either executive or legislative action. Speculation in the Minneapolis or Chicago markets, or even in those of Great Britain, raising prices elsewhere would raise them here also.—Montreal Gazette.

Then She Relented

"Henry, can you look up in the sky and tell me a falsehood?"
"I'm afraid I can, my dear."
"Oh, you brute!"
"Could I ever have persuaded a woman like you to marry me if I hadn't exaggerated my 'good qualities'?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

"Bein' comforted wif yeh bot," said Uncle Eben, "ain't no excuse for not bustin' to get the mortgage off'n it."—Washington Star.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

Her Before we were married, you used to say there wasn't another man like me in the world.

She: Yes, and now I'd like to think that there was.

A Power of Its Own.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

Doughbobs Contribute to Troops

The women of Peter Verigin's Doughbobs settlement, at Brilliant, B.C., near Nelson, have donated 24,000 pounds of jam "for use in Canada for the suffering ones caused by this war." The gift will make a carload and is valued at \$5,000. The jam is made from fruit grown in their own gardens and is noted throughout the country for its excellent quality. It has been declared to be the finest jam in the world.

War Tourists

France Expects to Profit By Tourism Trade After the War

Millions of Americans will come to Europe and will bring with them millions of dollars with the intention of leaving millions behind them. It will be like an overwhelming wave at first, followed by many other subsequent waves. Certainly, most Americans will not leave Europe without visiting other parts of France, but first of all, they will be anxious to visit those parts which will have been visited by the war. That is why it is to your interest to leave with a sense of war to stand. Tourists who return to their own countries will talk of what they have seen, the stones and earth must first talk to them. Certain things must be left in the state in which they were during the war, such, for instance, as trenches on the Yser, on the Somme and at Verdun, the quarries of St. Mihiel, and there must also be kept standing, for a certain time at least, two or more villages or towns ruined by the war, and especially a few monuments, city halls and cathedrals.—Editorial in La Presse, Montreal.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmer's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily, and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

Willie: Where is Land's End?
Gillie: It is where that lot which I bought from the real estate company begins.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Little Ernest: I know that boy over there, mamma. She often speaks to me.

Mother: Yes, darling, and what does she say to you?

Little Ernest: She—she says, "Don't you dare to throw stones at my dog again, you little wretch!"

AFTER ANY SICKNESS

your nervous system is shattered; your strength is wasted; your digestion weakened; your blood impoverished.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the rich tonic-food to nourish your nerve-centers, repair the wasted tissue, improve your blood-power, sharpen your appetite and gradually re-establish your strength.

Get SCOTT'S for yourself, or remind some ailing friend that SCOTT'S has proven these words for thousands of others. Look for this Trade-Mark.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.



Farmers Buy Autos

It is said that sixty per cent. of the automobiles made in the United States last year were sold to farmers. Roughly a million cars, costing eight hundred million dollars, were purchased by Canadian and American farmers in the automobile year ending the 31st of July, 1916. Manufacturers estimate that about the same percentage of cars made this year will go to the farms, and as the number of cars made is expected to show an increase of about 25 per cent. over the output of 1916, the money spent on this continent by farmers for motor cars in the automobile year of 1916-17 will come very close to a billion dollars.—Charlotte City Guardian.

Billy was sending out invitations to his birthday party. "I don't think I could mention the birthday," advised his mother. "It looks so much like asking for a present."

To this Billy demurred violently, but was finally persuaded to yield the point. For a long time he thought deeply. Then, solving the problem, he asked:

"Well, mother, we won't say anything about the birthday, but don't you think we might put the picture of a cake with candles at the top of the paper?"

War the Mixer

The Value of Different Units of the Empire Becoming Better Acquainted

Captain Stuart M. Holmden, Canadian infantry, who is now at Cardiff, having been wounded on the Somme, speaks highly of Canadian Welshmen at the front. "Half our company," he said to an interviewer, "were Welshmen, and some of them have done well. The men were quickly sent to the front, and, without exception, they have turned out magnificently. The trouble with us is that we do not very quickly get to know the regiments around us, but when we do we try to mix freely with them, and it is an education to all of us. It would be a good thing—a valuable thing—to allow all to mix together. This year is going to be the biggest thing for the Empire, and it would be of immense value for all to know one another, in view of what will happen when it is all over." Captain Holmden is a journalist by profession, and has served on the Montreal Star and the Edmonton Journal. His father was on the former paper for twenty-five years. He is a nephew of Mr. David Christie Murray, and son of Mr. H. Reid Holmden, of the Canadian Archives, Ottawa.—Montreal Herald.

The "Live a Little Longer" Idea

IN Rochester, N.Y., there has been formed an association the object of which is to promote the "Live a Little Longer" idea. It aims to encourage men and women to give attention to their health, and by preventive methods to avoid serious disease and add years of happiness to their lives.

This idea is suited to people of all ages, but seems particularly applicable to persons of advancing years who feel their vitality on the wane. It is truly wonderful what is accomplished by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food under these circumstances.

By forming new, rich blood, and nourishing the starved, wasted nerve cells, it instills new life and vigor into the vital organs and enables them to perform their natural functions.

This means new strength and comfort, freedom from pain and disease, and longer life. This letter gives you some idea what old people may expect from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Sophia Baker, Tanook Island, Lunenburg Co., N.S., writes:—"I have been reading about people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and as I have obtained great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I want to tell you my experience. I am an old woman of 80 years. My sleep was very poor, I could not eat anything, and my nerves were in a bad state. Hearing about the Nerve Food, I decided to use it, and must say that the five boxes I took helped me wonderfully. I never expect to be like I was at 50, but this treatment has helped me to sleep well, improved the appetite and built up the nerves. Anyone who wishes can write to me for full particulars.

30 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

The Paddle-Boat And the Sub.

Truly British Exploit of the Captain of a Pleasure Steamer

She was a slim, flat-bottomed paddle-wheel pleasure steamer, with a single thin funnel and oscillating engines, and in the diminutive cabin, which advertised of her river trips glorified into a "commodious fore saloon, with refreshments," a framed certificate presented by the Board of Trade announced that the ss. Victoria must not carry more than 200 passengers, and must not navigate any waters outside an imaginary line drawn between the two headlands that protected the harbor, under threat of heavy penalties.

It also told her tonnage—a ridiculous term for so slight a craft; one would have thought "poundage" much more suitable—and gave other details of her dimensions in case the crew ever wanted some light and instructive reading in their leisure hours.

Her roughest seas were encountered when crossing the harbor from the promenade pier to the river-mouth in a high wind, excursions having been known on such occasions to ask if there was any danger, and as Captain Jones had done the trip six days a week in summer and three days a week in winter (transferring then into a market-boat) for twenty years, his despondency at this question was excusable.

But when war broke out the Board of Trade took a back seat. The Vic was given a pretty searchlight of her own, and a few charges of explosives for destroying wreckage, and told that she might run away and play on the deeper waters beyond; and this is the story of her first splendid adventure.

One wet and gloomy night Captain Jones was keeping his usual course in the open, some twelve or thirteen miles out, with a smother of spray lying over the bridge of his little boat, rolling sponsons, under the short channel waves, through which a liner would advance without a tremor, tossed the Vic upward, smacked her viciously down, threw her sideways till one barred paddle lapsed and groaned in distress while the other clawed at the air, and maltreated her generally like a clumsy child with a new toy.

And there was a liner, making majestically for the port, slowly showing aside from her lofty bows, the angry crests that so worried the poor Vic, with an unhurried dignity, and certainty which the Vic might admire, but could never emulate. Captain Jones winked at her with his searchlight, received a gruff, friendly "woof" from her basso-promundo horn, and carried on, stamping up and down his narrow bridge, blowing off the trickles of rain that dripped from the peak of his cap to the peak of his nose, and wondering why some folks wore gold lace and steered ten thousand tons across the world, while other folks wore pen-coats and steered cockleshells on a pond.

Twenty minutes passed, and he calculated that the liner must have reached the smoother belt within the sphere of the western headland, when suddenly a long clear beam stabbed the inky darkness close to the surface of the sea, questing here and there, searching the void like the prying of a huge bull's eye lantern. It settled upon the liner. The great vessel stood out against the vast velvet black screen of the night, a ship of pale flame. And even as Captain Jones watched her through his binoculars a column of water and smoke swelled and burst against her hull, and down wind came a dull, ominous shudder of the air, booming and dying away.

If the little Vic could not fight she could help, and as the captain spun the wheel she clambered over the sea at her best speed, as though anxious to be in the thick of it all. The liner had heeled over, but was not yet sinking, and a red flash or two showed that the submarine was firing on her. In the dense gloom the captain drew near, knowing that the very last thing the enemy would expect to see so far off shore would be a pigmy pleasure-boat drawing less than three feet of water, dancing about like a small pugilist eager to get in his blow. Carefully the Vic came round in a wide sweep, making for the submarine first—for her master had a brilliant idea, a genuine inspiration. Presently he handed the wheel to the mate, went below, ascended again with something in his hand, and stood gripping the rail of the bridge on the starboard paddle box, giving now and again a word of instruction as to the steering. But the mate was also an old hand; not for nothing had he brought the Vic to an inch alongside piers, and buoys, and leaving pontoons in tricky tides and currents for the last ten years, and tonight he manipulated the wheel with the sure touch of a master mariner.

The commander of the submarine, puzzled by a faint rhythmic pulsation, a thud-thud-thud that he had so far only vaguely noticed, turned to gaze seawards. To his utter amazement he beheld, almost on top of him, a small paddle-steamer, rolling and tossing and doing her best for England. He had the impression that she was trying to ram him, and was inclined to smile at what would be the result of such a mad action; but she might be up to another mischief. He could not submerge for at least two

minutes; his engines were stopped, his hatch was wide open. With a sidelong, wallowing movement the Vic seethed by.

He saw a big statuesque figure, clad in oilskins, leaning from the paddlebox that almost scraped his coning tower, with hand extended; in the hand was something that fizzled and sparked. The face of that figure came for a moment into the white glare of the searchlight; he saw it well—it was bearded, tight-lipped, grim, with keen, blue eyes; very British. Then something flew past his head right into the dark recess of the hatch, and the boat sheered off. There was a sharp explosion and the noise of many waters. For him and his crew, oblivion; for the gallant little Vic, a torn rudder-post and a few floats wrenched from her starboard paddlewheel.

"Guess we only just shaved over," said Captain Jones, regaining his usual place on the bridge. "Another foot, and we should have been able to have a look at him through our engine-room!"

In ten minutes a destroyer raced up, and the remainder of that night's story is simply a record of ordinary British seamanship—of how the Vic, crippled but steerable and in no danger, rescued more than a hundred from boats that were swamping, and how the destroyer completed the task of taking passengers and crew from the decks of the doomed liner just in time.

With her portholes screwed tightly, her loadline a number of inches below water that would have given the Board of Trade several sleepless nights had they known of it, and her captain humming a quiet tune, the Vic staggered bravely home in weird arcs like a wounded seagull, till as dawn began to glow she crept into port. She resembled not at all the smart excursion boat which took pleasure parties up the river beneath summer suns in peaceful years; she looked, in fact, distinctly disreputable. But down in her "commodious fore saloon" hot tea was putting fresh heart into a wet and shivering but cheerful crowd, and the cheers of the people who lined the dock wall as she rounded the jetty and slid slowly but triumphantly past them startled the mice in warehouses quite three-quarters of a mile away. — London Daily Mail.

Ameer of Afghanistan Baffles the Kaiser

Secret Mission Sent By Germany Meets With Utter Failure

The London Chronicle of November 30 contains the following:

Mr. Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to Sir Edwin Cornwall, said: "In the spring of 1915 the German Government decided to send a mission to Afghanistan. For the purpose they selected from among a number of Indian anarchists in Berlin a young landowner from Oudh, who posed to them as a ruling chief, and as such was received in audience by the Emperor.

"This person was accompanied by a party of German officers, some Turks, and another Indian anarchist, a Moslem. The principal German officer, Lieut. von Hentig, was the bearer of a letter from the German Chancellor to the Ameer, in which the latter was invited to advise the pretended Rajah how best India might be liberated from British tyranny.

"Von Hentig was also charged to make important revelations to the Ameer regarding the relations which the German Government hoped would in the future exist between Afghanistan, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

"The mission broke up in Persia, and succeeded in making its way in small parties into Afghanistan in the late summer. They were arrested on arrival and eventually conveyed to Kabul towards the end of the year. There is reason to believe that the Ameer and his people quickly apprised these Germans and the Indian adventurers by whom they were accompanied of their true value.

"It is true that the intervention of Turkey under German influence created a complication and placed his Majesty the Ameer in an exceedingly difficult position.

"But at the outbreak of the war his Majesty gave the Viceroy the most solemn assurances of his intention to preserve the neutrality of his country, and it is with great satisfaction that I acknowledge on behalf of his Majesty's Government the loyalty of the Ameer to his pledged word—as sacred to the true Moslem as to ourselves.

"His Majesty has firmly refused the inducements—as seductive as they are unrealistic—held out to him to induce him to forsake his ally, and has used his influence to prevent disturbances on the frontier.

"The Ameer dismissed the mission in May last. It would not be in the public interest to state what has become of the various members, but some of them have been captured by the Russians and the British after leaving Afghanistan.

"The estates of the Indian landowner have been sequestered by the Government of India.

"Letters were also addressed by the German Chancellor to a number of ruling chiefs."

The price of coal disturbs him not, just lets it soar away; He's in a nice steam-heated flat With contract good till May.

Military Compulsion in United States Advocated

Danger as Based on Development of British Army, Organization of Canadian Forces, and Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Advocates and opponents of a system of universal training for military service to replace the volunteers system as the mainstay of the nation's defence, had a hearing before the United States Senate Military Committee, on Senator Chamberlain's bill for universal training which is supported by the Army General Staff.

Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, detailed to the committee why the General Staff considers the volunteer system wholly broken down, inefficient and useless, and urged that it be discarded for a universal system of liability to training and service.

General Scott, disclosing much of the Army War College material hitherto regarded as confidential, shows that the Army General Staff now believes that instead of 500,000 available men, which it considered sufficient as a start to defend the country against invasion, the country should have 1,500,000 fully-trained men at the beginning of a war, with a like number ready to follow in ninety days. The change is based on the development of the British army, the organization of great Canadian forces and the British alliance with Japan.

The lessons of the European war, General Scott said, had demonstrated that a higher standard of training and discipline were required than was popularly considered necessary before, and that most of the European nations for that reason found they could not develop them in less than two years with the colors.

"It should be obvious," said he, "that 192 hours' training prescribed for the National Guard is utterly inadequate to prepare this force for war service."

For war with a first-class power the General Staff had previously estimated that 500,000 fully-equipped troops should be ready at the outbreak and that 500,000 more should be available in ninety days. In view of the lessons of the war, the General was now of the opinion that these numbers should be tripled and that 1,500,000 fully-equipped and ready troops should be available with another 1,500,000 to follow in ninety days.

"This is due," said he, "to the fact that one of the powers involved in the war, and whose territory extends the whole length of our northern frontier, has increased its army from a relatively small force to a strength approximating that of the other great European powers. Due to the fact that our northern neighbor is largely an island Empire, a great portion of any trained force it may possess can be spared for use in a distant theatre of operations because, being an island Empire, the control of the sea gives it practical immunity from invasion where troops would have to be transported across the sea.

"It should be pointed out also that our northern neighbor is in alliance with a powerful Oriental nation—another island Empire—and for the same reason when acting in alliance with a power which has control of the sea, has ability to send its army of 2,325,000 men to any part of the world without danger of invasion.

"I think a mere statement of these facts makes it clear that at present we are practically defenceless before the veteran armies of our northern neighbors and could easily be crushed by the existing coalition of the island Empires.

"While a war waged against us by an alliance may in the future be a possibility it is not a probability, and it is believed that if we provide an adequate army to defend the country against any single nation the probability of a war between the United States and a coalition of powers would grow even more remote."

U. S. Population Is Put at 112,444,620

The population of the United States continues to shift to the cities, according to estimates announced by the census bureau. The estimates, based on the rate of population increases from 1900 to 1910, disclosed that 40.9 per cent. of the country's inhabitants now live in cities of more than 8,000, as against 38.9 per cent. in 1910. The entire population of continental United States for 1916 has already been estimated at 102,017,312. The total in the states, territories and United States possessions is put at 112,444,620.

In the last six years the growth in the white population was ten million and the negro population about three-quarters of a million.

Education Profiting Denmark

In 1850 the British Vice-Consul at Copenhagen reported to his Government that "butter, or what is sold under that name, is execrably bad." Denmark today supplies Great Britain with more butter than does any other country and at a higher average price per pound. The improvement commenced with the establishment of the dairy school at Copenhagen, where the experts of her nine hundred creameries are scientifically trained.

"There's a young man who makes little things count."

"How does he do it?"

"Teaches arithmetic in the infants' school!"

Real Utopia Found In the South Seas

Bible Is Only Book Studied By 160 English Colonists on Far-Away Isle

In the Pacific, midway between Honolulu and Australia, there is a mountain of rocks two thousand feet high, with an area of about two miles square, known as Pitcairn Island, whose inhabitants, numbering exactly one hundred and sixty, including a clergyman and his wife, have sent an appeal through Capt. Griffith Griffiths, of the steamship Port Hardy, for clothing, paper and pencils, paraffin oil, soap and nails.

"That is all we need," said the clergyman and the chief magistrate or governor of the island to Captain Griffiths when the steamer Port Hardy, on its way to the United States, stopped after sighting two large whaleboats, each carrying thirty men, women and children, two miles off Pitcairn.

Captain Griffiths and the crew of sixty men gave the natives all the clothing they could spare. The women and young girls, all barefooted, were greatly disappointed when told there were no women's clothes.

A sailing vessel from Tahiti, five hundred miles to the northwest and the nearest island, had called at Pitcairn ten months before, which was the only word the natives had heard of the outside world in four years.

At that time they were told England was at war, and the island being an English possession the natives borrowed an English flag from the master of the sailing vessel and climbed to the top of Pitcairn, where the flag was placed.

The natives of Pitcairn are the direct descendants of the crew of H.M.S. Bounty, which, April 28, 1789, mutinied and seized the vessel after setting the commander, Lieut. William Bligh, and those of the crew who wished to go with him, adrift in open boats. The Bounty put in at Pitcairn, where it remained for several months. Fletcher Christian, leader, and fourteen men then went to Tahiti, where twelve men and their wives were taken aboard and the return trip to Pitcairn was made. The Bounty was then set on fire and destroyed.

No one except the masters of sailing vessels and steamships set foot on the island, and no one ever stopped there more than a few days until twenty years ago, when a clergyman and his wife went from Melbourne on hearing that the natives of Pitcairn were very religious, but without a minister of the gospel. They are Seventh Day Adventists.

The clergyman on his arrival found a small hut built among the trees of branches and straw, which was used as a school where the mothers of the children gathered each day and gave instructions. He was so impressed with the piety of the natives that he has never left the island. The result is that all of the 160 persons know how to read and write.

The soil of Pitcairn is volcanic and fertile, the climate variable and rainy, with a temperature ranging from 70 to 100 degrees. The people live on fruit and fish and wild birds. They do not like beef or pork, and alcoholic beverages and tobacco are unknown to them.

According to the chief officer, Mr. Allen, the inhabitants, aside from being religious, are very intelligent and are excellent painters. The women do the finest of needlework, while the men make the finest of straw hats.

Three days each week everyone who is able bodied works at building roads and improving the island. The other three days are devoted to their own homes. Sunday, after attending church for three hours, they make calls or rest. There is little or no illness among the inhabitants.

Several hundred goats are the only animals on the island, and from these milk is obtained.

The ambition of the inhabitants at present is to build a schooner large enough to trade their fruit for clothing with the inhabitants of other islands. They have no money, their motto being "All for one and one for all."

When four of the young girls were asked if they would not like to go to Australia and see other people, each shook her head and said she preferred Pitcairn to any other place in the world.

Several years ago, however, one young woman, Emily McCoy, daughter of Matthew McCoy, sometimes called "King of Pitcairn," and a local descendant of the famous old mutineer and pirate chief, "Matt" McCoy, did leave the island, following the death of her mother, and went to the United States to study medicine.

Miss McCoy went to Bridgeport, Conn., where last June she was graduated as a nurse and lived at the Graduate Nurses' Club.

"There is no sin on the island of Pitcairn," Miss McCoy said at that time, "for the reason that the only book the inhabitants study is the Bible. No elopements are on record, and no violations of the marriage vow have been known in the history of the island."

Miss McCoy was anxious to get back to Pitcairn, and left Bridgeport several months ago, and nothing has been heard of her since. It is believed she went to Panama, where she hoped to obtain passage on some vessel going either to Pitcairn or one of the nearby islands.

Miss Catt: The poet is buried in thought.

Miss Nipp: For goodness sake don't resurrect him.

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Miss Nipp: For goodness sake don't resurrect him.

Is Humiliated Because U. S. Haven't Done More

Thomas A. Edison Says British Sea Power Has Been a Good Thing for the United States

There is no private American citizen whom the people of the United States are prouder of than Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor. The fact that he has not up to the present time definitely declared himself upon the issues raised by the war, and that he and Henry Ford have been photographed together has conveyed the impression that he is a neutral or a pacifist, who believes one of the belligerents is as bad as another. A long interview with Mr. Edison which appeared in the New York Sun dissipates that idea. Mr. Edison is definitely pro-Ally and anti-German. Of France he says: "To me the war has proved that France is the banner nation of the world. To my mind the French are proving themselves to be the real people of the world, the most splendid people, perhaps, that the world has ever known, for they are combining wonderful efficiency with an absolute devotion which rises to heights of almost fanatical self-sacrifice."

Edison is not so unreserved in his praise of the British people. He is not blind to their faults any more than the British people are blind to the faults of Americans, and "this means pretty good eyesight." If it had not been for this war Mr. Edison thinks the British people would soon have been lost beyond redemption. Germany has saved them. Germany has given England a soul. What saved England from becoming like Germany, and what will always save her, he says, is one significant omission from her educational system, otherwise greatly inferior to that of Germany. "Nowhere were Englishmen instructed in the Divine right of kings," he says; "everywhere they were and are instructed in the inalienable right of the individual to work out his own destiny so long as in so doing he does not interfere with the similar rights of other individuals." The Germans failed to understand the British character. They wrote more and knew less about psychology than any other race on earth. They thought Britain too slow, too sullen, to get into the war before Belgium had been stolen, France defeated and Russia checked.

Dr. Mr. Edison believes, was at the bottom of most of Britain's failures before the war. The workers were kept sullen and were the more easily exploited by the wealthy classes. There was general aversion to machinery, and therefore Britain was falling behind in the race for commercial supremacy. Mr. Edison continues: "But though the Englishman is slow, when he starts he can't be stopped. He is heavy. Momentum will carry him much farther than it will the Germans or the French, or the Americans. It has been this which has made everyone but the stupid, arrogant and king-ridden German militarists realize that England is now as dangerous to the aggressor as she ever was."

Edison believes that the war has finally solved many problems for the British Empire. It has drawn her colonies and self-governing dominions together in indissoluble bonds. It has solved the woman suffrage problem, for he assumes that women will be granted the vote in recognition of what they have done in the war. Never again will there be the old low wages, although there will undoubtedly be a decrease from the present war rates. No more will there be a prejudice against labor-saving machinery, and great temperance reforms are to be expected. Of sea power he has this to say:

"British sea power has been a good thing for the United States. It has been as valuable to us as it has to Britain. It has been valuable to all mankind, including the very nations which now are fighting against it.

The great inventor said that as far as the future was concerned he did not believe any definite "understanding" would be necessary between Great Britain and the United States, because to all intents and purposes the people of the British dominions are "Americans." In the sympathy and convictions of the two people there is already a treaty more binding than anything that could be put on paper. "I believe," he said, "that every really good American realizes the fact that Britain and France are fighting our battles, and I think that those who do not believe this are not good Americans, or are very ill-informed Americans." Personally, he expressed his humiliation that the American people have not been able to do more for the Allies. A powerful American navy would, he believes, have prevented most of Germany's naval outrages. While not wishing to violate Washington's injunction about "entangling alliances," he was convinced that the United States would have to take her stand with the Allies after this war in order to prevent future world contagions.

"The fact was he had a peculiar trouble with his eyes," said the celebrated oculist. "Every time he started to read he would read double."

"Poor fellow!" remarked the sympathetic listener. "I suppose that interfered with his holding a good position?"

"Not at all. The gas company gave him a lucrative job reading gas-meters!"

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SENSATIONAL

6 DAYS SALE 6 DAYS

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THURSDAY
Feb. 15th

And Continues Every Day

Look For The Red Price Tags

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Wonderful Bargains

Men's Wear

- 8 Overcoats only, regular
\$20, on sale at - **9.50**
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\$15, on sale at - **\$8.00**
- 5 only, Men's Suits, regular
\$15, on sale at - **\$5.00**
- 25 only, Heavy Ribbed
Wool, Union Suits, reg.
\$2.75, for - - **\$1.75**
- 50 only, Heavy Ribbed Wool
Suits, Underwear, regular
\$3, for - - - **\$1.85**
- Flannel Suits, reg. \$1.75, on
sale at - - - **\$1.25**
- 25 only, Flannel Shirts, reg.
\$1.50 for - - - **75c**
- 50 only, French Flannel Shirts
reg. \$1.75, for - - **95c**

Rubbers, Etc.

- 25 prs. only, Buckle Overshoes
reg. \$1.80, on sale at **\$1.35**
- 65 prs. only, 2 buckle Overshoes
reg. \$2.25, on sale at - **\$1.70**
- 20 prs. Gum Rubbers, 8 in.
top, reg. \$3, on sale at **\$2.50**
- 10 prs. "Brunswick" Gum
Rubbers, reg. \$2.75, at **\$2.15**
- 15 prs. Laced Perfectore, reg.
\$2.25, on sale at - **\$1.70**
- 6 prs. only, 1 buckle Gums,
reg. \$2.50, on sale at - **\$1.00**

A Sale With A Purpose

The iron-clad rule of this store is never to allow one dollar of capital to be tied up in any kind of unseasonable merchandise. To live up to this rule we are determined to sell every dollar's worth of our winter stock at some price during the next six days. "Low Prices" will be the supreme master of this store during this entire sale. Every article of winter goods will be sold at sacrifice prices.

Come Thursday Morning. The Crowd
Will Be Here.

Ladies' Wear

- 14 only, Winter Coats, prices
ranging from \$15 to \$35
on sale at - - **\$9.95 each**
- 1 only, Sweater Coat, reg.
\$11, on sale at - **\$6.25**
- 8 only, Union Suits, reg. \$3.25
on sale at - - - **\$2.50**
- 50 Garments, Winter Under-
wear, reg. 85c, on sale
at - - - **50c**
- 25 Waists only, reg. \$1.50,
on sale at - - - **90c**
- 12 prs. only, D. & A. Corsets,
reg. \$1.90, at - **\$1.40**
- 12 only, Black Underskirts,
reg. \$2, on sale at - **\$1.45**
- Only 12 prs. Overshoes, reg.
\$1.75, on sale at - **\$1.25**

Boys Wear

- 5 only, Boys Suits, regular
\$13, on sale at - - **\$10**
- 4 only, Boys Suits, regular
\$12, on sale at - - **\$9**
- 3 only, Boys Suits, regular
\$8, on sale at - - - **\$6**
- 6 only, Boys Suits, regular
\$7, on sale at - - **\$5**
- 25 prs. Odd Pants, regular
\$1.35, on sale at - - **\$1**
- 10 prs. Boys Mitts, on sale
at - - - **40c**
- 25 only, Wool Underwear,
reg. \$2, on sale at - **\$1.50**
- 50 Suits only, Fleece Under-
wear, reg. 90c, at - - **70c**

All Winter Goods
Must Go

Specials That Talk

Dry Goods

- 1 piece only, Plaid Dress Goods
reg. 25c per yd., on sale, **15c**
- 2 pieces only, Tweed Dress
Goods, reg. \$1.75 yd., for **95c**
- 3 pieces only, Dress Goods,
reg. 65c yd., on sale at - **35c**
- 2 pieces only, Red Tableing,
reg. 55c yd., for - **35c**
- 3 pieces only, Curtain Goods,
reg. 25c, on sale at - **15c yd.**
- Factory Cotton, reg. 15c, on
sale at - **11 yds. for \$1.00**
- White Cotton, reg. 17½c yd.
on sale at - **8 yds. for \$1.00**
- 500 yds. Wash Goods, reg. 15c
yd., on sale at - - **10c**
- 1 piece only, Red Flannel, reg.
85c yd., on sale at - **55c yd.**

Groceries

Just a few of our prices

- 20 lb. bag sugar - **\$1.80**
- 20 lb. bag Rolled Oats - **\$1.00**
- 8 lb. bag Rolled Oats - - **45c**
- Family Soda Biscuits - **25c**
- Table Salt, 4 large bags for **25c**
- Ogilvies Wheatlets, per sack **35c**
- Baking Powder, 1 lb. tin - **20c**
- Tuxedo Coffee, 1 lb. tin - **45c**
- Cooking Molasses, 5 lb. tin **40c**
- Canned Salmon, 2 tins - **25c**
- Prunes, 10 lb. box - - **\$1.25**
- Model Flour, 100 lbs., - **\$4.50**
- Mixed Sweet Pickles, gal. **\$1.25**
- Vinegar, 1-2 gal. jar. - - **40c**
- Pure Extracts, per bottle - **20c**
- Jelly Powder, 3 pkgs. - - **25c**

PHONE
42

Williams & Little

The Store That Satisfies

PHONE
42

Eminent Toronto Physicians

FAILED TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Miss Flora Chapman Vividly Describes Her Sufferings and Ultimate Cure With "Nerviline"

"After being an enthusiastic user of Nerviline for years, I feel it my duty to tell you personally what your wonderful preparation has done for me."

"I suffered torture from rheumatism and heart trouble, tried scores of so-called remedies, consulted for weeks and months with Toronto's most eminent physicians, but derived only slight benefit."

"A friend insisted on my using Nerviline, and to my surprise a vigorous rubbing of this powerful liniment eased the pains and reduced the stiffness in my joints. I continued to use Nerviline and was permanently cured. I am now perfectly well, and for three years have had no rheumatism at all. I know many families where no other medicine kept—Nerviline is kept—it is so useful in minor ailments like earache, toothache, neuralgia, coughs, colds, lumbago and sciatica. I call Nerviline my 'Life Guard,' and urge all to try its merit."

**CURED
THREE
YEARS**

Dec. 17th, 113 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto.

Refuse anything else offered instead of Nerviline. In two sizes, 50c and 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

A POOR washerwoman was seen to be hurrying to work and rolling down her sleeves long before her usual hour for leaving.

"I'm going out," she informed her employer, with a pleased and rather consequential air.

"Where are you going, Bridget?"

"To hear Mr. Emerson lecture."

"Why, he is very deep, Bridget. Most of us can't understand him very well."

"Oh, I don't understand him, mum. I like to see him stand up there and talk as if he thought everybody else was as good as he was."

"The great philosopher was absolutely free from pride, and he made his hearers realise his perfect democracy of feeling."

A similar story is told of Philip Brooks, another large-hearted man. A poor scrubwoman once asked him if he would allow her daughter to be married in the chapel, "because," said she, "the big church is not for the likes of me."

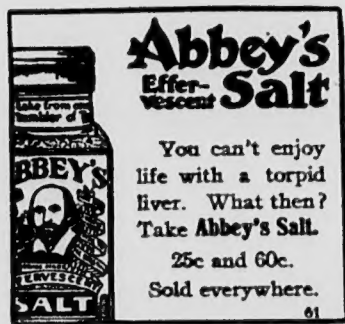
"Oh, yes, it is," he replied promptly. "It is for the likes of you, and the likes of me, and the likes of everybody."

MR. BINKS (in art museum): "I didn't know you were such an admirer of curios, Mrs. Blunderby."

Mrs. Blunderby: "Oh, yes, indeed. I just delight in iniquities."

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.



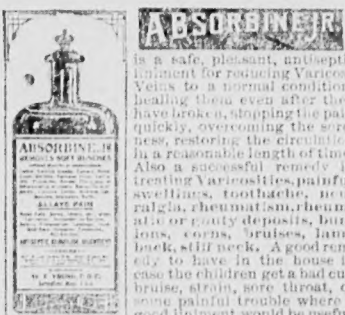
Abbey's Effervescent Salt

You can't enjoy life with a torpid liver. What then? Take Abbey's Salt. 25c and 60c. Sold everywhere.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.



ABSORBINE

is a safe, pleasant, antiseptic liniment for reducing Varicose Veins to a normal condition, healing those even after they have broken, stopping the pain quickly, overcoming the soreness, restoring the circulation in a reasonable length of time. Also a successful remedy in treating Varicose Veins, painful swellings, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, rheumatisms, or frosty deposits, bunions, corns, bruises, lame back, stiff neck. A good remedy to have in the house in case the children get a bad cut, bruise, strain, sore throat, or some painful trouble where a good liniment would be useful.

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W. F. QUINN, P. O. F., 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

SOLE AGENTS, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by HARTIN BROS. & WELSH CO., Winnipeg & The National Drug & Chemical Co., Vancouver & Calgary; and HEDDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

Storyettes

THE electric ventilating fan on the wall of the restaurant was whirling round. A gentleman who had dined extremely well sat looking at it for some time.

"Waiter," he complained at last, "that clock's fast."

COUNTRY VICAR (visiting a family where a child has scarlet fever): "I suppose you keep him well isolated?"

"Lor' bless you, sir, yes. He keeps behind that clothes-horse, and don't come among us but for meals."

A POLITICIAN once found it necessary to attend an entertainment at an orphan's home and he was having a bad time of it. The selection by the boys' band was particularly distressing. Turning to a friend the politician said with a shudder, "No wonder they are orphans."

SINCE you are so busy today," said the urbane journalist, "will you kindly tell me when and where I can meet you for an interview?"

"Go to blazes!" exclaimed the irate politician.

"Thanks. I'll consider it an appointment."

THE land," screamed the Socialist orator—"the land, from which is produced the food of the people, should belong to the people. There is no food used by the people that does not depend upon the land, and therefore—"

"Fish!" called out the Voice. And there was silence for a space.

A MEMBER of the faculty of the university tells of a freshman who was asked by one of the professors whether he had proved a certain proposition in Euclid.

"Well, sir," responded the freshman, "proved" is a strong word. But I will say that I have rendered it highly probable."

AN Irishman desired to become a naturalized citizen of the United States, and after the papers were signed the judge turned to him. "Now, Dennis," he said, "you can vote."

"Will this ceremony," inquired the new citizen, "help me to do any better than Oi have been votin' for th' lasht tin years?"

MRS. SIMMONS glanced at the scare headline, "Bank Robbed! Police at Sea!" and laid down the sheet. "Now, look at that, Ed!" she ejaculated, repeating the headline aloud. "Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and th' city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!"

TOMMY was called upon in the Latin class to give the principal parts of the verb "delay." With a blank look upon his face he nudged his companion and said, "Say, what is it?"

"His schoolmate replied, 'Darn if I know!' Tommy's eyes brightened, and with a relieved expression on his face he thundered out, 'Darn-if-I-know, darn-if-I-nare, darn-if-I-navi, darn-if-I-natum.'"

A NEGRESS, very fat and well along in years, sauntered into the lobby of a Broadway theatre the other day and asked for the manager.

"What can I do for you, mammy?" asked the manager.

"I want a ticket into the gallery, boss," she replied calmly.

"But why should I give you a ticket?"

"Cos I'm a retired actress."

"You? What did you do?" inquired the other in amusement.

"I played in 'Antony and Cleopatra.' I was fan-bearer for Miss Fanny Davenport."

"She got her ticket."

A YOUNG Quaker had been for some time casting diffident glances at a maiden of the same persuasion, while she, true to the tenets of her upbringing, had given him mighty little encouragement. However, one day the

MOTHERS SHOULD WATCH CLOSELY

DISEASED KIDNEYS THE CAUSE OF BED-WETTING

Wellesley Young Man Permanently Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Gives the Public the Benefit of His Experience.

Wellesley, Ont.—(Special)—That all diseases of the bladder from bed-wetting to Gravel, has been proved again and again by Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cure the Kidneys and the Bladder diseases speedily disappear. One of the latest proofs comes in the experience of Mr. George Strebel, the well-known harness maker of this place.

"I was troubled with bed-wetting for many years," Mr. Strebel says. "The doctor could not give me relief and no one knows how I suffered. I tried many medicines, till in January, 1905, reading the experiences of others led me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Nine boxes cured me so completely that I have never been troubled since."

Mothers should learn that when their children are addicted to bed-wetting it is time to look to the cause. The Kidneys are the cause. Cure the Kidneys by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and not only stop the bed-wetting, but ward off serious and dangerous diseases in after life.

opportunity of placing the matter upon more stable footing presented itself to Seth, and he shyly inquired: "Martha, dost thou love me?"

"Why, Seth, we are commanded to love one another," quoth the maiden.

"Ah, Martha, but dost thou feel what the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow my love upon all, but I have sometimes thought that thou wast getting more than thy share."

With the Horses

CAPT. J. T. WILLIAMS of Kentucky is credited with exceptional judgment in buying yearlings.

He owned Vera Cruz, Bob Miles, Glocker, Phil Finch, and Ram's Horn, and now has Gov. Gray, Captain Williams never has been guided by pedigrees in buying youngsters, nor has he observed any system in selecting young racers. Appearance counts most, and breeding is about the last thing he depends upon.

In some respects he has followed the advice H. Eugene Leigh gave a newcomer in the game. Leigh told the man to go to Kentucky, pay no more than \$500 for a yearling, and pay no attention to pedigrees.

"They have been breeding in that state for a hundred years, and the horses are all well bred. Get a good trainer, and if you have good success they will say you are a scoundrel, and if you fail they will say you are a sucker," concluded Leigh.

Timing trotters accurately in harness races is not the easiest task in the world, nor is the average grandstand timer, who may be, and generally is, feet or yards to one side of the wire, and who generally starts his watch when the starter says "Go!" hardly competent to criticize the official timers who have every advantage and facility for perfect timing. Even among professional horsemen it is really remarkable how many fail to have the correct idea about timing a field of horses in a race. Spring the question in a group of horsemen and you will find many "correct ways" to do the trick, few of which ways will conform to the rule on time and its record.

On many occasions we have heard experienced horsemen, men who themselves officiated many times in the timer's stand, assert that in timing a field of trotters or pacers the watch "should be started when the first nose comes under the wire and stopped when the first nose comes under the finish."

Others will assert that the watch should always be started when the nose of the pole horse comes under the wire, while still others will assert that the watch should be started when the starting judge gives the word "Go!" These plans are equally fallacious.

The official and special rule on the subject is plain, explicit, and leaves no room for argument. It reads:

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

To those who suffer sickness, to those who want to be well we say let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist and give it to you free to prove.

The white corpuscles of the blood—the Phagocytes, as they are known scientifically—are the policemen or the scavengers of the body.

Not a germ of disease can invade the body anywhere but these white corpuscles get after it. And, if they are strong enough or in sufficient numbers, they devour it.

If they're not strong enough or in sufficient numbers, then the invading army of disease germs triumphs and disease holds the body.

Any preparation that strengthens these white corpuscles or that increases their number, will not only preserve health, but will build up its defences so strongly that contagion or infection are impossible.

Herbs have always been great curative agents from time immemorial.

They have been styled nature's own remedies.

Certain herbs more than others are noted for their curative powers.

And it has been found that those herbs that are most effective in maintaining or restoring health, do so by building up the white corpuscles or Phagocytes.

These herbs are incorporated in Psychine.

"The time shall be taken from the pole horse, or from the horse selected to score by." That is, unless some other horse than the pole horse is selected (and so announced) by the starting judge to score by, the pole horse is the official "cheek," or "index" horse of the field, and in order to get the exact and correct time of the field, for the mile, the watch must be started as the nose of the pole horse passes under the wire, and must be stopped as the first nose passes under the finish of the mile, and in order to do this correctly and accurately, the timer must be so situated that he can look straight down from over the wire.

Many people who stand, or sit, with timers in their hands, and assert that "I guess I know how to time a horse," will pay no attention to the start except the starter's word "go," and yet they will set themselves up as critics of the official timers. So, as a general rule, it can safely be set down that the difference in different watches in the time of a given mile which has been conscientiously timed is due to the different and often erroneous system of timing.

But there is one inexcusable flaw in official timing on the American trotting turf, and that is the ignoring of the seconds. Not one timing watch in thousands records quarters of seconds, but all split or stop, on fifths of seconds, yet quarters and halves are official, while fifths are not, and herein lies the secret of honest difference in the time caught by two or more competent timers, as one will call 2:02 1-5, for example, 2:02 1-4, while another will call it 2:02 flat, and one is just as correct as the other. In all European countries, we believe, all fractions of seconds, in timing trotting races, are kept, and recorded, in fifths of seconds. It certainly does seem foolish for us, in this enlightened age, and country, to continue to officially record time which practically no timing watch shows.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c At Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

Small boy, entering a store, said to the clerk, "Please, sir, mamma wants a tape line."

"How long does she want it?" asked the clerk.

"I don't know, sir," replied the boy, "but I think she wants to keep it."

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INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-tives" The Only Medicine That Will Really Cure Constipation.

The Liver both causes and cures Obstinate Constipation or Paralysis of the Bowels.

When the Liver becomes torpid or weak, then it cannot give up enough Bile to move the Bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the liver and makes the liver strong and active.

By curing the liver, "Fruit-a-tives" enables this important organ to give off sufficient Bile to move the bowels regularly and naturally, and thus cure "Intestinal Paralysis."

"Fruit-a-tives" is made of fruit juices and tonics and is undoubtedly the only medicine ever discovered that will positively cure Constipation in any form.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c, or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

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Are You in Danger?

You May Be Neglecting a Small Ailment and Thereby Inviting Serious Disease

That little malady grows into serious diseases we all know. Upon the stomach, liver and kidneys rest mainly the work of maintaining health. Most of your little sicknesses come from derangement of these organs. Experience proves they are very frequently out of order, not badly perhaps, but even if only slightly out of order, it acts upon the mind and the spirits and upon the strength and regularity of the system.

It won't pay you to neglect your health; at the first sign of headache or languor take Dr. Hamilton's Pills and note how bright you feel next morning. You'll have a grand appetite, enjoy your breakfast and feel full of energy to go to work upon.

Your food soon tastes so good that you eat more than ever before and, of course, you grow stronger, ruddy, vivacious, just sparkling with energy and good health.

Soon your friends will notice the improvement, and by continuing to tone up your system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills you lay the sound foundation of permanent good health.

There is no medicine better for men, women or children, nothing for family use half so beneficial as Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. To look well, keep well, and feel well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, at all dealers, or The Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

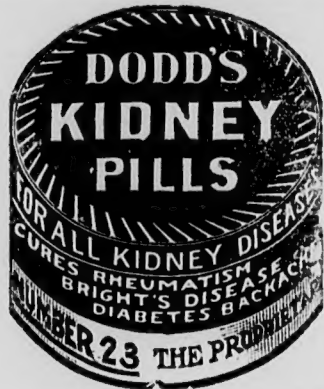
ONCE, when exploring a factory district for story material, O. Henry invited a bright little girl to dine with him. She accepted on condition that she might bring a friend along. During dinner the writer sought to make his guests feel at ease by resting his English to the extent of using "ain't" and "hadn't oughter," and a few other mutilations of the mother tongue.

He saw the little girl a few days later.

"I was awful mortified that night," she said, "you spoke so ungrammatically before my lady friend!"

PADDY," said a father to his little boy, who was in the habit of telling lies, "do you know what happens to liars when they die?"

"Well," said Paddy, after thinking a while, "I suppose they lie still."



JUST THINK OF IT!
Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the DYOLA Dye. No chance of mistakes. Fast and Beautiful Colors 10 cents from your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and DYEING Booklet 7c. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

Keep "Dick" At His Best

He'll give you his sweetest song only when he's in the pink of condition. Put him there, and keep him there, by feeding him on

BROCK'S Bird Seed

He'll enjoy it more, thrive better on it, look finer and sing sweeter. The seed itself is a scientific mixture—a perfectly balanced food for song-birds in this climate—and the cake of Brock's Bird Seed in every package is a splendid bird tonic.

Give Dick a chance to prove it—at our expense. Mail us the coupon below, filled in, and we will send you, absolutely free, one full size package of Brock's Bird Seed.

33

NICHOLSON & BROCK
9-11 Francis Street, - Toronto.

For this coupon, please send me, free of charge or obligation on my part, one full size package of Brock's Bird Seed, and oblige.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DAME FASHION'S DECREES

FURS, perhaps the most becoming of all the accessories of dress, are among the most engrossing themes of the moment. "What kind of furs will be most in vogue this winter?" is the question that comes first, for every woman recognizes the fact that modes change just as much from season to season in both the choice and the fashioning of peltry as in other forms of dress.

Of course, the more costly expressions of fur remain in vogue season after season, although their materializations differ, and the fur coat that was modish last season may look out of date twelve months later.

Ermine, for instance, is to be one of the pre-eminent furs this season among the furs de luxe, and what is known as the "tailless" variety will be exploited almost as much as the other and perhaps more popular kind heavily besprinkled with black tails.

It is not, however, so much in either the long or short coat that ermine will be most in vogue, but rather in the stole, with all its astonishing variety of forms, and in the indispensable muff, whether it assumes the shape of the barrel, the pillow, the rug, or any of what are known as the "limp" materializations.

True, there is the long ermine coat, built on the most costly and luxurious lines, for the elegants, to whom expense



Apricot Voile Gown with Gold Embroidery

counts for nothing and beauty of material and finish is everything. Such a coat, for instance, running into four figures, is one reaching down to the heels, and composed of black-tailed ermine, the upper portion inset with diamonds of Irish crochet and the whole veiled with what can only be called a second coat of Irish lace.

But this season there is an arrangement of ermine that will come within the means of the more ordinary purse, albeit this peltry will never count among the inexpensive variety of furs. Ermine is to be used largely in bands in conjunction with other furs, outlining and bordering the fashionable stole, and with its snowy whiteness lightening the darker forms of peltry such as sable, squirrel, and moleskin.

Such a stole shows one of the most modish forms in which bands of ermine are employed in connection with chinchilla, a joint combination of furs that will be modish this season and one in which the beauty of each fur is considerably enhanced by its juxtaposition with the other.

The linings to the fur stoles of this season are, indeed, among the most striking characteristics of fashion, and satin of the richest and most supple type is employed, as well as the soft effects of chiffon elegant and gaze de soie in all the most beautiful and delicate colors of the rainbow.

Russian sable, must, of course, be also numbered among the furs de luxe.

"Chinchilla," remarked an expert, "beautiful and becoming as it is to the woman endowed with either a faultlessly clear or a pink and white complexion, should never be worn when there is the least suggestion of sallowness, for there is something in the grey-blue tints of the fur that seems to accentuate the rather livid hues of the sallowness-complexioned woman, and if she persists in wearing chinchilla it must be in conjunction with sable or some darker fur that will serve as a more becoming background for her personality."

Opossum is to have quite a vogue of its own this season, and the once somewhat harsh texture of this peltry seems to have been lost in the new processes of preparing fur, and the graceful stoles that will be seen this winter are strongly reminiscent of chinchilla. In the furs to which the average woman may aspire perhaps the musquash-dyed seal is to be the leading favorite.

According to another expert the musquash lends itself to the imitation of the real seal fur better than any other kind of peltry. The long hairs are shaved down, and in the process of preparation the fur becomes softened, and only a connoisseur can detect the coat of real sealskin from its rival, the musquash dyed seal color.

Moreover, it has the quality of lightness and durability, and the long motor coats of the natural musquash and the shorter coat of musquash dyed seal are less fatiguing to wear than those of the real sealskin garment.

Among the smaller but no less important points in the wearing of furs this winter must be noted the revival of the smaller fur necktie, which was so much in vogue some seasons ago.

Bear fur is also to achieve a certain measure of success this season, and may divide the popularity with the skunk, for this latter peltry, although by no means so universally in favor as during last season, will be used extensively as borderings to the tunics of velvet and cloth gowns.

A somewhat curious feature of this winter's furs, as exploited in the newest coats of ermine, a fur that still retains its popularity, is the braiding of soutache on the coat itself. Some of the newest coats in ermine are covered

entirely by this braiding, while others are ornamented merely on the revers, collars, and cuffs.

The long sealskin coats, reaching to the heels, are also trimmed on the sleeves and collars with bands of satin worked in thick masses of soutache cord.

CORDOVA LEATHER

SPECIMENS of the leathers of Cordova, occasionally found among the hoards of antiquarians, bear witness to the rare art of ancient Spain. Cordova gave its name to the first shoes made wholly of leather, and from Cordova came the goffered, painted, and gilded hangings or tapestries of the twelfth century, seen in the Alhambra and in ancient palaces.

The leathers of Cordova were first boiled to a condition of soft pliability, and then worked in a dozen different ways. "Boiled leather" is mentioned in a song 120,000 verses long, written about the year 1190. Having boiled their calf-skin or sheep-skin, the ancient artisans teased its surface with a sharp tool like an engraver's stylus, and, having given it the look of soft-piled velvet, they stamped or painted it, and used it in different ornamental ways. Then, as now, leather-workers preferred a medium quality of calf-skin or sheep-skin, not too fine or too thick to be supple.

Modern counterfeiters of the antique product tan their leather with tannic acid and sumac. The tannic acid so used is extracted from the bark of certain species of oak. Leather tanned with acid takes all color dyes; but sumac gives a reddish rose and sumac-dyed skin is refractory to color dyes. As iron spots leather, the tools used by leather-decorators are of polished brass or steel.

IN THE BRITISH POST-OFFICE

FROM a recent speech of the British Postmaster-General in the House of Commons, Consul-General John L. Griffiths, of London, has prepared the following summarized statement concerning post-office matters of the United Kingdom:

Fifteen millions of halfpenny (one cent) packets and letters are conveyed daily through the British post-offices, 250,000 telegrams are dealt with each twenty-four hours, and \$1,216,600 is transmitted daily by money orders and postal orders.

The telephone business of the post-office has rapidly increased, and 123 new exchanges were opened in 1909. The number of subscribers increased last year by twelve per cent, and the number of conversations on the trunk lines by fifteen per cent. Within the next twelve months the National Telephone Company, which is the principal telephone company in the United Kingdom, will transfer all of its rights and properties to the Government. The terms of the transfer were agreed upon some time ago, and a bill will be introduced early next year to facilitate the transfer.

The Postmaster-General, in speaking of wireless telegraphy, stated that "the purchase last autumn of the wireless telegraph stations around the coast has been fully justified by results. They are working with complete success; within the last three months the number of messages received and sent has doubled. I hope before long to have a complete ring of stations all around Great Britain and Ireland." He emphasized the advantage to shipowners of the wireless system, and suggested that they would be well advised to proceed with the equipment of their ships with wireless apparatus.



Rose Brocade and Mousseline Gown

He announced an innovation in reference to savings banks, which he called an interesting experiment. The innovation will consist in the issuance of money boxes to the public from post offices, into which the people will be able to place their savings, and at intervals bring the boxes to the post-office for deposit. He expressed the opinion that "the post-office is becoming more and more closely connected with the lives of the people."

He explained that the state of the Treasury would not permit at this time the institution of a penny (two cent) postage with France, as the immediate loss of revenue was estimated at \$462,000. The cost of Imperial penny postage, viz., \$754,000, he regarded as a different matter, as the sum in this case would, in his opinion, be well expended for the sake of promoting the unity of the British Empire.

HE FEARED BLOOD POISON

But Zam-Buk Saved His Thumb!

Once again a case is reported in which the popular balm Zam-Buk has saved a worker from the terrible effects of blood poisoning. Mr. Alfred Hy. Orth, of Shiley, Ont., says: "While at work I had the misfortune to run a rusty nail under my thumb nail, to the depth of about one and a half inches. The pain was terrible, and what I feared was that the nail, being so dirty and rusty, would set up festering and blood-poison. I knew from previous experience how good Zam-Buk was, so I cleaned the thumb, melted a little Zam-Buk, and ran it into the wound. The result was wonderful! It soothed the pain and the thumb actually did not swell. Zam-Buk kept away all inflammation. I was able to go on with my work all the time, and in a few days the thumb was as good as ever. A balm which can do this should be in every working man's home."

Zam-Buk is the finest form of "insurance" for all workers. Its antiseptic power is so great that no disease germ can live in it; and if immediately applied to a sore or injury, or diseased patch, all danger of blood-poisoning is averted.

Being composed of pure vegetable essences, Zam-Buk is an ideal balm for babies and young children, and mothers will find it far superior to the ordinary salves, some of which contain harmful mineral poisons, rancid animal fats, etc.

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for ulcers, abscesses, eczema, ringworm, blood-poison, scalp sores, chapped hands, cold sores, inflamed patches, bad leg, varicose veins and ulcers, piles, cuts, burns, bruises, and all skin diseases and injuries. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box, 3 for \$1.25. Post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for Price. Avoid harmful imitations and substitutes.

PISA'S LEANING TOWER

IT was in 1173 that the Pisans decided to build a campanile for their cathedral in so splendid a style that the tower of the rival city of Venice should pale before it, and it was two hundred years before they completed the work which has served to illustrate the stability of inclined structures to generations of schoolboys. The tower has attracted visitors to Pisa from all parts of the world, not so much for its architectural beauty as for its leaning peculiarity.

Bonatus, the first architect, commenced building in 1174, and had hardly reached a height of forty feet above the ground when he discovered that the tower was considerably out of the perpendicular. He at once made great efforts to remedy the defect, and, in order to keep the centre of gravity within the building, he placed the first, second, and third storeys successively nearer the perpendicular. The subsidence, still continued, and when Bonatus ceased to be the architect the tower was far from upright. After this no one was found to undertake the work for sixty years, until Benvenuto did so in 1234. His efforts were no more successful than those of his predecessor, and the only thing he accomplished was the addition of the fourth storey. He was succeeded by William of Innsbruck, who added the fifth and sixth storeys, and restored the structure to the perpendicular by the simple device of making the pillars of these storeys higher on one side than on the other. Finding it was impossible to prevent the sinking of the foundations, he in turn lost courage and abandoned the unfinished building to its fate. The building was at last finished by Tommaso, who added the bell-house on the summit, after a lapse of nearly one hundred years.

At the opening of the nineteenth century, the inclination of the tower was 8.6 per cent. of its height; now it has reached 9.2 per cent. This sinking is attributed partially to the fact that the foundations are being undermined by water and partially to the fact that the imprudence of some official has allowed the opening of drains, and even the excavation of a cistern, at the base of the tower. A commission has been appointed to study the matter, and reports that the foundation is formed of a ring exactly the size of the walls, and goes down only about ten feet below the ground—a totally inadequate depth. The situation appears to be rather serious, and, according to a writer in "Cosmos" (Paris), it has even been necessary to cease ringing the bells. Taken in time, however, there should be no difficulty in assuring the safety of Pisa's famous tower. It is a well-known fact that a substructure was built under the celebrated Washington Monument in the United States, and the art of the modern engineer should be quite capable of some similar feat here to arrest, if not to retrieve, the present fault.

The Chinese have a flower which is white at night or in the shade, and red in the sunlight.

GIVE BABY A CHANCE

Don't dose the baby with soothing mixtures and narcotics — they were never known to help any baby. You might just as well dose the grown-up man or woman with opium or cocaine—the result would be the same—a permanent injury to mind and body. When baby is ill give him a medicine that will cure—a medicine free from injurious drugs. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are baby's greatest friend. They never do harm—always good. Concerning them Mrs. Richard Mulloy, Lanigan, Sask., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets should be in every home where there are small children. We gave them to our baby when he was teething and they kept him good natured and healthy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 8, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

**Better Buying
and Selling Service
for the Farmer**

This Company—farmer owned; farmer controlled—with its expert buying and marketing facilities is at your service. We will give you latest track quotations on your grain and live stock, handle same on consignment and secure for you highest possible market prices, or buy for you or your neighbors practically any commodity you wish for use on the farm such as Lumber, Posts, Machinery, Salt, Fruit, Wire, etc., at rock bottom prices.

We profit only when you profit; our interests are one and the same.

Write to-day for complete information.

Let us prove our Service to you.

**The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative
Elevator Company Limited**

320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary

**Sarcee Butte Heads List
For Month**

During the month of January, 1917, different points in the constituency of Didsbury contributed the following amounts to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, South Alberta Branch:-

Sarcee Butte	\$124.30
Sterlingville	18.50
Swalwell	78.75
Three Hills	10.00
	<hr/> \$231.55



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

Didsbury High School

MID-WINTER EXAMINATIONS

Standing of Pupils in Grades IX., X., XI. and XII. for the term ending
December 22nd, 1916.

GRADE IX.

Pupil	Comp.	G. & L.	Drawing	French	History	Algebra	Geometry	Arith.	Zoo & B.	Physics	Average
Harvey Burgess	61	84	60	55	24	68	90	100	84	75	70.1
Marie Chambers	86	95	82	75	64	51	52	25	82	44	65.60
Robert Eubank	57	81	84	86	67	51	51	75	72	84	70.8
Willie Garner	74	ab	55	60	60	34	42	25	60	65	52.88
Wendell Gochee			absent					absent			
Emma Hehn	70	91	86	91	45	68	73	ab	69	57	72.22
Arnold Liesemer	78	92	82	98	35	84	100	67	72	100	80.8
Dorothy Orde	54	94	70	92	44	34	56	37	79	50	61.0
Alice Nice			absent					absent			
Florence Reiber	ab	ab	66	ab	ab	ab	39	ab	ab	ab	52.5
Alice Stevens	58	82	86	54	50	ab	42	ab	70	36	59.75
Mae Studer	67	91	70	81	50	68	ab	37½	85	37	65.16
Alastair Watson	91	92	76	92	51	46½	47	25	90	70	68.05
Anna Whiteside	86	96	82	77	50	51	60	50	80	52	63.40

GRADE X.

Pupil	G. & L.	French	History	Drawing	Comp.	Phys. G.	Algebra	Geom.	Physics	Average
Everard Clarke	66	43	55	78	67	69	29	86	67	62.22
Marjorie Atkins	65	35	39	58	67	35	54	70	70	54.76
Ruth Klitzke	87	82	83	62	84	60	68	84	75	76.11
Bessie Moyle	83	68	42	58	78	ab	85	63	82	69.85
Ruth Moyle	80	52	50	94	79	50	29	84	75	65.88
Hilda Morrison	87	75	83	88	80	90	66	77	69	79.44

GRADE XI.

Pupil	Lit.	Comp.	Drawing	French	History	Geom.	Algebra	Physics	Chem.	Average
Viola Kiteley	absent	92	ab	28			absent			60.
Mary Osmond	44	74	82	43	79	62	47	66	44	60.11
Harold Reiber	83	70	70	49	85	100	85	91	65	77.55

GRADE XII.

Pupil	Liter.	Hist. of L. & P.	Gen. H.	Comp.	Trig.	Sy. Geom.	Algebra	Chem.	Average	
Merle Eubank	89	88	85	81	68	87½	75	45	81	74.55
P. McNaughton	61	66	63	76	63	87½	65	52	55	65.39
William Mueller	41	ab	57	70	ab	87½	ab	22	a	55.5
Cecil Studer	75	67	75	70	85	87½	80	44	81	73.87

T. W. HALLIGAN, Principal,
MISS N. LANTZ, Vice Principal.

UNRESERVED, CLEAN OUT

Auction Sale

R. E. DENNY

Under instructions from R. E. Denny, I will sell by Public Auction at his farm, Sec. 35, Tp 31, Rge. 29, W. 4th M., 6 miles east and 2 1/2 miles north of Didsbury, and 2 1/2 miles south of Colburn school, 2 miles north of Gore school on Geo. Alden's farm, on

Thursday, February 22nd

the following, consisting of:

HORSES—Team mules, rising 9 yrs., wgt. 2500; grey mare, 10 yrs., wgt. 1400; bay mare, 11 yrs., wgt. 1150; bay mare, in foal, rising 5 yrs., wgt. 1250; grey filly, rising 3, heavy stock; black filly, rising 2, heavy stock; bay filly, rising 2, heavy stock; sorrel gelding, rising 5, wgt. 1000; chestnut gelding, rising 4, wgt. 1000; black gelding, 13 yrs., wgt. 1300; 3 last spring colts, 2 geldings and 1 filly. Black mare, rising 4 yrs., 1400.

CATTLE, HOGS, POULTRY—5 Ayr dairy cows, 2 fresh and the others to freshen early. 2 small calves; 1 red pig; 60 plymouth Rock chickens, winter laying strain.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—Massey-Harris binder; bay rake; Oliver gang plow; top buggy; Frost & Wood disc; set bolshleighs; 3 sec. lever harrow; wheelbarrow; 16 in. walking stubble plow; forks; 16 in. rod breaking plow; McCormick mowing machine; wagon with double box; wagon with bay rack; democrat; 2 sets team harness; grindstone; set field harness; logging chains set single harness; shovels; two 3 and 4 horse eveners; post maul and bar.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Columbia range, good; sideboard; hard coal stove; kitchen cabinet; extension dining room table; sewing machine, 2 rocking chairs; 1 stand; 4 dining room chairs; 2 dressers; washstand; quilts; 2 iron beds with springs and mattresses; cot with mattress; rugs; linoleum; churn; stone churn; milk cans; pillows; copper boiler; cooking utensils; dishes; lamps, Etc.; Carpets.

As Mr. Denny and family has rented this farm and are going away, everything will be sold to the highest bidder.

Sale to start at 12.30 p.m. sharp
Lunch at Noon

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 90 days will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent off for cash on all credit amounts.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

**Some Sound
Advice**

BY A FARMER TO THE FARMERS

A new era seems to be dawning for Alberta farmers. A very few years ago we were selling our oats for 20c per bushel, and even a few cents less than that, and it does not take much figuring to prove that at prices such as these farming was a losing proposition.

For the last three years, however, the average price has been somewhere around 40c at which price the raising of grain, after paying the heavy incidental expenses, has been carried on at a profit. The time has now come when the wise farmer is never again going to haul oats to market for anything like 20 cents, or 30c either for that matter.

Our government is now bringing on legislation to advance money to farmers at low rates and on easy payments, and our Banks are already forestalling the government with offers to loan money to farmers to purchase cattle for breeding and feeding purposes. Comparing this with the position a few years ago it is certain the farmer is coming into his own, and that the government recognizes that farming, the premier industry of Canada, must be made more profitable if production is to be increased and encouraged.

We hear lots of people saying that cattle are getting to outrageous prices; and so they are compared with the ridiculously low prices which have been ruling for many years, but in comparison with the prices ruling in the States and in Great Britain we haven't had any rise in prices worth talking about.

Every farmer in Alberta should have as many cattle on his farm as he can take care of, and when one can buy a bunch of cattle at an auction sale and get a whole year in which to pay for them it is pretty easy money.

If it so happens that the farmer has practically all his land under cultivation he can, when he has harvested his grain, go to the Bank
(Continued on last page)

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE
FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT
MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Better Farming Is Being Taught

Alberta Institutions Are Working Along Practical Lines

Harkening back to the days of the little red school-house (if perchance it were painted), we have recollections of a curriculum which adhered rigidly to the unvarnished elements of education, associated more or less directly with the historic three "R's," and a slender, but pliable, birch rod. Good men were produced under the system, but it is yet to be established that the system produced the men. Likewise it is still to be proven that the plan of education which followed, and extends partially into the present age, showed the essentials of perfection to any practical degree so far as it concerned the rank and file.

The system of education which aims at the development of the hand as well as the mind; at the training of young manhood and womanhood for everyday life, rather than for professional careers, is comparatively new in practice if not in thought, and there are still with us those who look askance upon workbenches and pudding dishes in the schools where these unquestionably spell the partial extinction of a custom which placed the law, medicine, ministry or teaching as the finis in every text book.

The introduction of business and vocational systems of training in city schools has been followed with marked success throughout the country, but in the teaching of agricultural subjects there yet remains much to be accomplished in the public and high schools. It is in this line, however, that the schools of agriculture instituted and maintained by the Alberta provincial government and situated at Vermilion, Olds and Claresholm, are accomplishing a great deal toward the betterment of farming conditions and toward the education of young men and women for practical and more scientific work in the farm homes and fields.

Not many years ago agricultural education was regarded as unnecessary and impracticable. While there are even today many who look upon such systems of instruction as a waste of money and time, the average farmer has become progressive enough to seek for more information and better methods in handling stock and growing crops. He recognizes that such information can be supplied to a considerable extent by special investigators and instructors. He is anxious also that his children may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by such demonstration farms and schools of agriculture as have been provided by the department of agriculture. Undoubtedly these graduates become more proficient in farm work from their course of training, and thereby become of more value to their own farms as well as to the community. It is for this type of farmers that these schools of agriculture are being operated.

In the agricultural course practical subjects are taken up, such as judging, feeding and care of live stock, handling of soil and crops, training in carpentry, blacksmithing, poultry keeping, dairying, veterinary science, horticulture, weed seed identification and eradication, and elementary courses in English, mathematics, bookkeeping, chemistry and physics.

The domestic science course is eminently practical in the home-making sense. It is intended to train the women for efficient home-makers. It includes some theory and a great deal of practice in sewing, cooking, home nursing, home administration, laundrying, household bookkeeping, household sanitation, dairying, poultry, horticulture, field husbandry, and a thorough elementary course in English, mathematics and the sciences as applied to the home.

A diploma in agriculture is given to those completing a two-year course and to the graduates from the domestic science course a homemaker's certificate is awarded. Men passing the agricultural examination with a fairly high standing in all subjects may continue the study by taking a three-year degree work at the College of Agriculture in connection with the University of Alberta.

England Requires Boot Leather

Kicking the German back across their own borders is requiring an enormous amount of boot leather. As England is supplying the greater portion of all the boots worn by the allied soldiers, the shoe factories throughout England are swamped with work today.

For the winter the British government will require 9,000,000 feet of upper leather for Cossack boots and 7,000,000 feet of leather for the British soldiers' footwear. The shipments of such tremendous orders has forced the government to take up every piece of leather on the market.

Harmonious Household

A golf enthusiast was describing to his friend the varied joys the game afforded him. Finally he wound up by saying:

"Do you know, I'd rather play golf than eat!"

"But whatever does your wife say to that?" inquired the friend.

"Oh, well, you know," was the answer, "she's rather relieved, because she'd much rather play bridge than cook!"—Tit-Bits.

"After all, it's no crime to be poor."

"Maybe not, but no poor man can afford to hire a lawyer to prove that it isn't."

Courtesy at Home

Tact Is Needed in Imparting Good Manners to Children

Good breeding, like charity, should begin at home. The days are past when children used to rise the moment their parents entered the room where they were and stand until they received permission to sit. But the mistake is now made usually in the other direction, of allowing to small boys and girls too much license to disturb the peace of the household. I think the best way to train children in courtesy would be to observe towards them a scrupulous politeness. I would go so far as to say that we should make it as much a point to listen to children without interrupting them, and to answer them sincerely and respectfully, as if they were grown up. And, indeed, many of their wise, quaint sayings are far better worth listening to than the commonplace of the average caller. Of course, to allow uninterrupted chatter would be to surrender the repose of the household, but it is possible to teach children in turn scrupulously to respect the convenience of others, and to be silent.

The best brought-up family of children I ever knew were educated on the principle of always commending them when it was possible to do so, and letting silence be the reproof of any wrong-doing which was not really serious. I have heard the children of this household, when their mother had failed to say any word of commendation after some social occasion, ask as anxiously as possible, "What was it mamma? I know something was wrong. Didn't we treat the other children well, or were we too noisy?" In that house reproof was never bestowed unsought—only commendation, of whatever it was possible to commend, was gratuitous.—Exchange.

To Increase Naval Patrols

Canadians Are Wanted to Man Atlantic Coast Cruiser Fleet

Following a report of German submarines operating in the North Atlantic trade routes, the cruiser fleet patrolling the North Atlantic, and the eastern shore of Canada is to be augmented immediately.

The vessels in the increased patrol service will be manned by Canadians, as far as possible, and the call is issued for men with previous sea training, up to the age of 45.

A feature of the appeal is for boys from 15 to 18, who will train with the men. Commodore Aemilius Jarvis is naval recruiting officer for Ontario, with headquarters in Toronto.

Wireless Device for Moving Trains

Matt Reiley, telegraph operator in the commercial offices of the Canadian Pacific railway in Calgary, a young man who has always had an inventive genius, is the discoverer of a wireless device that will communicate messages from one moving train to another. It has been tested by high and low telegraph officials of the big corporation, and, according to report, most of them have passed upon it as a device of merit and usable.

The tests have been carried on between handcars and rail motor cars, and it is said that each test has indicated the extraordinary features of the invention. Once perfected, the device will serve as a train dispatcher's instrument and will probably be entirely preventive of collisions and many other forms of wreck which have been due to the fact that operators and dispatchers heretofore have not been able to communicate with fast moving trains.

A French Spy Strainer

The tightest spy strainer in all Europe is at Pontarlier, on the French border of Switzerland. They can see your soul, those dozen Frenchmen at Pontarlier. They've got niches in their guns. They have caught spies who have been shot, and they are trying to catch more.

"It's a matter of life and death here," explained, in a half hearted apology, a whiskered French officer. "We are constantly sending our spies into Germany by this route, and the Germans are always trying to get their spies into France through this station. We're out for blood here."

Trench Descriptions Vivid

The soldier is not usually a man of words, but he can string them together very effectively at times, and some of his similes would not disgrace our American cousins, past masters though they are in the art of picturesque and vivid phrasemaking. "He would pinch the sugar from your tea while you were stirring it!" is the description I heard applied to one warrior with confused ideas of ownership; and of another of parsimonious habits it was said that "he flings his money about like a man with no arms!"—London Chronicle.

All Facilities

The aged admiral was well known for his powers of exaggeration. At supper one night he was describing a thrilling voyage.

"While cruising in the Mediterranean," he said, "we passed an island which was red with lobsters."

"But," said one of the politely incredulous guests, "lobsters are not red until boiled."

"Of course not," said the undaunted admiral, "but this was a volcanic island with boiling springs!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

British Workmen Like Daylight Law

Putting Working Hours Ahead of Solar Time Proves Beneficial

Inquiries in the leading centres of industry indicate that the operation of the summer time act is among other results having the effect of increasing the output in shipyards and engineering works. On the northeast coast some of the yards have been able to arrange additional spells of daylight overtime, and in other establishments there has been an increase in output owing to the fact that there are in the aggregate a large number of extra hours when the work can be carried on without the aid of artificial light and with a lessened sense of fatigue.

If statistics can be kept which will enable comparisons to be instituted between the output of the past summer and the corresponding period of last year it is believed that the comparison will be all to the advantage of the present year.

Additional evidence of the benefit of the act is given by the railways. It has been stated in the official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen that the alteration of the clock has been followed by an improvement in the working of long-distance night goods trains. It has been found that the extra hour of daylight has enabled the trains to be made up and loaded in less time, and there is a general feeling in railway circles that the summer time act should come into permanent operation, as it would enable the work of railway goods yards to be conducted with greater rapidity and safety.

A point which seems to appeal to the men who are on eight-hour shifts is that, whatever the turn of duty to which they are assigned, they either begin or finish work in daylight. This may seem to be a small and unimportant matter, but the fact that it has caused comment among a large body of workers reveals an unexpected direction in which putting working hours in advance of solar time has proved beneficial.

Shell Shock Terror

One of the Most Prolific Causes of Temporary Disability

That peculiarly nervous affection popularly called "shell shock" has been one of the most prolific causes of temporary or permanent disability in this war, says the New York World. In all of the armies large numbers of men have had to be invalided home because of this functional nervous ailment, though they are physically sound. In fact, medical men who have studied many cases of "shell shock" assert that the wounded are practically immune, presumably, says one distinguished English surgeon, "because a wound neutralizes the action of the psychic causes of shell shock."

It is asserted that "physical concussion" resulting from a shell explosion is "an extremely rare and unusual cause." The same is said of chemical intoxication by gases generated in shell explosions. In the vast majority of cases investigated it has been found that the causes are purely psychic in their nature. "Horrible sights are the most frequent and potent factor in the production of this shock," says Dr. Harold Wiltshire, an English surgeon. Losses and the fright of being buried are also important in this respect. Gradual psychic exhaustion from continued fear is an important disposing cause, particularly in men of neuro-pathic disposition.

Smart Scientist

The scientist had given a very scientific lecture, and at the end he said, beaming down on his audience condescendingly:

"Now, if there is any scientific question that any of my friends would like to ask, I beg them not to hesitate. I shall be only too happy to answer any inquiry in my power."

An old lady in spectacles that gave her a severe, stern look rose and said, "Why do wet tea leaves kill cock-roaches?"

The scientist did not know wet tea leaves did anything of the kind, much less the cause of the phenomenon; but, never at a loss, he replied:

"Because, madam, when a cock-roach comes across a wet tea leaf he says, 'Halloo, here's a blanket,' and wraps himself up in it, catches cold, and dies."—Tit-Bits.

Bird Statistics

For two years the numbers of birds on certain farms in different parts of the country have been counted. A summary now shows that in the Northeastern States the average farm of 108 acres protects a total of 124 pairs of domestic birds. These are birds of the sorts that farmers should protect. Five acres in Maryland afforded a home for 193 pairs, of sixty species. This bird count was made for the purpose of getting definite figures on the value of bird protection on farms, and the importance of providing feed and protection for them. Bird lovers can figure out the benefits.—The Country Gentleman.

Co-operation in Norway

There are 1,187 societies of a co-operative character in Norway, 600 of these being in connection with the dairy industry alone. These societies do a business of well over \$20,000,000 a year, an excellent showing in view of the fact that the population of Norway is only two and a half millions.

Babylonian Extravagance

New York City, Fighting the High Cost of Living, Spends Money Like Water

New York is rolling, revelling, rollicking in wealth, says an United Press writer there.

New York's banks today hold reserves of \$816,794,200, and from every quarter of the globe money is pouring in—actual yellow gold by the million to be changed from the coin of other nations in the U.S.A.

Wall street has become a gambling table on to which is being thrown money from the earnings, winnings and savings of Americans and money from the coffers of kings.

While the large majority of New York's six millions are fighting the universal desperate battle with the cost of living, on the surface it appears that everybody has money to spend. They are spending it for necessities and luxuries.

Forty or more blocks in Manhattan are given over entirely to that ancient trio, wine, woman and song. War bride dividends have given night time Broadway a new life. Men whose business it is to make money from spenders say they never were able to take so much of it before.

Ancient Babylon could be set down inside New York's winter pleasure grounds without being noticed; Nebuchadnezzar wouldn't have a reputation outside of his own block.

Cabarets have sprung up like mushrooms and dance halls thrive as in any new gold camp.

"Business is three times as big as the biggest we ever saw before, this season," said the manager of the largest cabaret in the city.

Hotels are crowded, theatres are sold out. Crowds fill the department stores.

Warehouses are depleted of stocks and deliveries are far behind.

Feeding in Open vs. Barn Feeding

"Live stock holdings in central Alberta have increased by twenty-five per cent. in the last few years," says Mr. G. H. Hutton, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe.

"At our farm," Mr. Hutton continued, "we have experimented in wintering cattle in the open, with no other protection than that afforded by bluffs and hayracks. We have fed five cars of cattle in this way and turned them off finished in February. The thermometer has gone to fifty degrees below zero, and yet in some years we have gained 320 pounds per head in winter feeding."

On two and three-year-olds we have gained 420 pounds from May to February. We have contrasted farm and open feeding for three years, and in all cases greater gains were made in the open."

Regretted His Kindness

Captain Best of the Royal Fusiliers told a crowded audience at Llangollen recently that when the Kaiser was six years old he not only had a lime arm, but a lame leg also. The British fleet was in the Baltic, off the shores of Germany, and the future Kaiser had a keen desire to see the ironclads. He was taken to the coast and rowed in a small boat alongside the fleet. A naval officer was told off to carry young Wilhelm up the gangway.

"That British officer," added Captain Best, "was my father, and I have heard him say many times since: 'What a pity I did not throw the little beggar overboard.'"

Changed Opinions

Lloyd George has done many remarkable things, but possibly none so wonderful as the conversion of Lord Northbourne. His lordship was so incensed by the Budget proposals when Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer that he publicly announced his intention of roasting a fat bullock in celebration of the going out of office of Lloyd George, when that should occur. Now he has decided to give the beast to a war charity auction in special recognition of the patriotic services of the Minister of War.—From the London Daily Sketch.

What It Was

An officer lately returned from Alexandria brings home a story of the British soldier's humor. A certain curio-collecting captain had prevailed upon two privates to move his effects. They managed everything save a weighty packing-case, which defied their united efforts. As they paused to wipe the sweat from their brows one asked:

"What the deuce is in it, Bill?"

"T' Pyramids," answered Bill, promptly.—Tit-Bits.

A Regular Cheer

"I hear," said a member of the church to the young parson—"I hear that you have an offer from another church."

"Yes," the minister replied, "I have a call offering four thousand dollars a year."

"And what," the friend inquired, "are you getting now?"

"Nine hundred."

"And you call the other a call? I think it was nothing short of a yell."

"Eddie, what's the matter? Had a fall off your motorcycle?"

"No. I tried to hang some pictures and stood some dictionaries on a table, and they slipped from under me."

"Words failed you, I suppose."—Cleveland Press.

Help Northern Indians Along in Agriculture

Plan Is to Aid Them as a Means of Making Them Permanent Workers

Believing that there will be an influx of settlers in the country along the Alberta and Great Waterways railway when that road is completed, Henry A. Conroy, inspector of northern Indians, has recommended that Indians be encouraged to settle at once, and permanently, upon their reserves or thereabouts. The most effective way of doing this, he thinks, would be to appoint a farm instructor to have direct supervision of the northern bands, and to grant them a certain measure of assistance in the form of agricultural implements and seed grain. The lands surveyed for Indian reserves between Edmonton and McMurray a year or more ago are reported quite suitable for the needs of the natives, who are now free from the annoyance of white settlers squatting upon their locations, but who nevertheless are being urged to settle themselves without further loss of time.

It is a bit surprising to learn, on the authority of official figures just given out, that the Indians of Alberta as a whole are increasing in numbers, industry and prosperity, in contrast to the theory generally held a few years ago that the days of the reds were drawing to a close. There is now in this province alone an Indian population of 8,682, and so great has been the recent progress of these people that their real and personal property figures down to \$1,655 for every man, woman and child.

Alberta Indians have made the greatest increase in all Canada in average per capita income. In the last year they have worked their average earnings for each individual up to \$75.29, which is a gain of thirty per cent. over the year preceding.

A creditable proportion of this increasing income has resulted, it seems, from more extensive farming, which the Indians are beginning to take up in earnest as a permanent industry.

Hunting and trapping are still the stand-by of the northern tribes, but on the reserves south of Edmonton the native reds have gone into farming on quite an extensive scale. On the Hobena reserve, near Ponoka, for instance, they are raising stock, cutting and marketing hay, growing grain and root crops, and working out with white farmers. Incidentally, the Hobena Indians cut 156,540 feet of lumber in their agency sawmill, and most of this output they have used in improving their dwellings and farm buildings.

In the Edmonton agency there has been, according to the Indian agent's report, a marked improvement in the way of buildings and farm machinery supplies. The Indian farmers are now well supplied with implements, purchased for the most part, with their own money, and are taking good care of them. One enterprising man of the Enoch band on the Edmonton reserve is reported as having built himself "a fine large horse stable with a hip roof, planked four stalls for five team of horses, and a harness room."

From some of the southern reserves come reports of still larger operations. Two Indian farmers of the Blackfoot and Peigan tribes respectively had wheat crops last year of sixty bushels to the acre. Something is also being done in southern Alberta in the way of ranching.

Good progress is being made among the Indians of Alberta educationally. There are thirty-two schools in operation, including those in the Mackenzie territory, and ranging from day to boarding and industrial schools. Most of these are under the control of one or other of the religious denominations; sixteen are Roman Catholic, eleven Anglican, and three Methodist. Surprisingly good reports have been sent in as to the results obtained in these schools, and one of the most satisfying features is that the ex-pupils are continuing to show the benefits of their training after they have left the schools and gone back home. The total school attendance is about 1,200. An interesting fact in one of the northern reports is that away up at Fort Resolution instruction in physical exercise and military drill is being given the Indian boys by the mounted police.

The annual report of the department of Indian Affairs for the year ending March 31 last has just been issued. Besides the facts indicated in the foregoing it has a mass of information about the progress and population of the native Indians throughout Canada.

Little Surprises

"Mister, here's them five tons I coal you ordered this morning."

"No, sir, this isn't the real, genuine olive oil; that's the reason we sell it so cheap."

"You don't need to waste any sympathy on me, old peg; I am satisfied with my job, my boss and my wages."

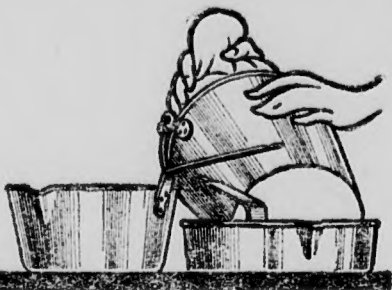
"Gentlemen, the conductor is asking us to move forward in the car. Come on, there's plenty of room."

"Young man, we find that we have not been paying you enough, so we'll increase your salary ten dollars a week, beginning today."—Portland Express.

Flubdub: That's a bad cold you have, Guzzler. Are you taking anything for it?

Guzzler: Thanks, old man. I don't care if I do.

Clean, bright utensils mean clean appetizing food—use Old Dutch



Turkish Delight

Trench Life at Gallipoli Is Described By Writer

"A shell can be heard coming," says John Gallislaw in "Trenching at Gallipoli." "Experts claim to identify the calibre of a gun by the sound the shell makes. Few live long enough to become such experts. In Gallipoli the average length of life was three weeks."

"In dugout we always ate our meals, such as they were, to the accompaniment of 'Turkish delight,' the Newfoundlanders' name for shrapnel. We had become accustomed to rifle bullets. When you hear the zing of a spent bullet or the sharp crack of an explosive, you know it has passed you. The one that hits you you never hear. At first we dodged at the sound of a passing bullet, but soon we came actually to believe the superstition that a bullet would not hit a man unless it had on it his regimental number and his name."

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that stomachic and intestinal worms are literally ground up and pass from the child without being noticed and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that, besides being an effective vermifuge, they are tonical and health-giving in their effects.

Tea in China

"Taking tea in China, we drink from the little handleless cups," says an American visitor to a Chinese household, "many times through the meal, without sugar or cream, enjoying the last as much as the first cup—the reason being that it is properly made. The right quantity of tea leaves is placed in a hot pot, and the right amount of boiling water is turned over them. Three to five minutes is allowed for infusion, then the beverage is strained into another hot pot, and, behold, we have 'Chinese tea!'"

The Nervous Old Lady: You won't run away with me, will you?
The Cabbie: For, bless you, nup—not; why I've got a wife and eight kids at home 'ready. —London Sketch.

Mr. Wuzzy up yet?
Landlady (sternly): Yes, he got up an hour ago, drank his bath, and went back to bed. —London Notes.

Before starting the youngsters to school give them a piping hot cup of

Instant Postum

School teachers, doctors and food experts agree on two points—that the child needs a hot drink, and that the drink shouldn't be tea or coffee.

Postum fills the need admirably and its very extensive use among thoughtful parents, coupled with the child's fondness for this flavory, nourishing food-drink, show how completely it meets the requirement.

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality, or size of package.

W. N. U. 1143

Tommy's Sporting Instinct.

Fun in the trenches! With shells dropping all around and blowing the bodies of your comrades into red fragments! What do the soldiers do, I wondered, when this is happening? The Frenchmen sing, this captain told me. Not to keep up their courage, but joyously, exultantly. "And the British?" "Sure, they lay bets on what the next shell will do."

RICH RED BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments

The lack of sufficient red health-giving blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are the tired, languid, run-down folk who never have a bit of enjoyment in life. Food does not nourish, there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache, sometimes fainting spells and always nervousness. If anaemia or bloodlessness be neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more blood cures all these troubles. Just more rich, red blood, then abounding health, vitality and pleasure in life. To make the blood rich, red and pure, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases the pure blood supply so quickly or so surely. The cure actually begins with the first dose, though naturally it is not noticeable. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing this over and over again in Canada for more than a quarter of a century. This is why thousands have always a good word to say for this great medicine, for instance Mrs. Alex. Gillis, Glenville, N. S., says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. They are really a wonderful medicine. I was very much run down, suffered from frequent dizzy spells, and had an almost constant severe pain in the back. My home work was a source of dread, I felt so weak, and life held but little enjoyment. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the result was almost marvellous. They made me feel like a new woman, and fully restored my health. I would urge every weak woman to give these pills a fair trial."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Creamery at Grand Prairie

First Creamery for Peace River Country Is Established

The development of the great Peace River district in the northern part of Alberta has taken a great step forward with the establishment of a creamery at Grande Prairie. Even in the larger farming districts, owing to the absence of scientific means of manufacturing and storing butter, the supply was not available from one season to another, so shipments had to be made into that country from Edmonton. The situation was somewhat anomalous. The Peace River country is exceptionally fitted to become a great milked farming and dairying country, but owing to the smallness of population the industry had not been stabilized. Now a creamery is to be erected there, and will be ready for business by next spring.

Towns Named After Battles
The Provincial Government of Quebec has decided to give to new townships to be created the names of the great battles in which Canadian soldiers took part. So we may have in the near future the townships of Ypres, Courcette, St. Julien, Langemarck, Festubert, etc.

It has been decided to give to the natural landmarks in these townships the names of our most noted fallen heroes.

A stern parent is one who takes his grouch home and thinks he is a great disciplinarian.

Belgian Slavery

American Paper Puts a Pertinent Question to Its Readers

"We are horrified by the spectacle presented in certain parts of Europe by the overthrow of all the modern safeguards that had been apparently placed about human freedom. In what was supposed to be one of the most highly civilized corners of the earth we see manhood slavery reintroduced, men, women and children subjected to horrors that render the first of medieval atrocities comparatively unimpressive. We witness the light of liberty going out in Europe and the realization comes to us that there can come no peace on earth until whatever freedom the Old World recently possessed has been restored despite the might of those who have overthrown it."

Are there in this country today Americans so narrow-minded, selfish, self-centred, materialistic that they dare assert that the re-establishment of human slavery on the continent of Europe is of no concern to the people of this country?—New York Sun.

"It no longer takes three generations to make a gentleman."

"Think so?"

"Yes. We are moving so much faster. And it takes only one generation to produce a parasite."

Cause of Asthma.—No one can say with certainty exactly what causes the establishing of asthmatic conditions. Dust from the street, from flowers, from grain and various other irritants may set up a trouble impossible to eradicate except through a sure preparation such as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Uncertainty may exist as to cause, but there can be no uncertainty regarding a remedy which has freed a generation of asthmatic victims from this scourge of the bronchial tubes. It is sold everywhere.

"You made a funny break in congratulating the bride's father instead of the groom."

"No, I didn't. I've a daughter, too, and I know what they cost."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen:—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"Why should beef be so expensive?"
"Well, you see, beef is at a disadvantage with most other foods. There is no method of adulterating it with cheaper materials."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

An old man went into a life insurance office and requested to be insured. The company asked his age. His reply was "thirty-four."
"Why, my good man, we cannot insure you," said the company.
"Why not?" he asked.
"Because you are thirty-four."
"What of that?" cried the old man. "Look at the statistics, and they will tell you that fewer men die after thirty-four than before it!"—Tit-Bits.

They Taste



Like More.

One—two—three—four—let the children have all they want of

Som-Mor Biscuit

Nothing could be cleaner, purer or more wholesome. Very few things are less expensive. Plain or salted. In Packages only.

Have you tried our



It's made with real Arrowroot! North-West Biscuit Co., Limited EDMONTON - ALTA.



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INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

Is Issuing a New Policy Contract With Up-to-date Privileges

If you are buying Insurance, see our Policy first

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

There's Money In Your Stump Land



FIRST pull out the stumps, then pull out the profits. Change your barren stump lands into cultivated fields. Stop paying taxes on worthless land. Clear it; do it the quickest, easiest and cheapest way. Get the money from under your stumps with a

Kirstin One Man Stump Puller

It gives you a giant's power. No stump is big enough, no root deep enough, to resist it. Horses are unnecessary. Your money back unless the Kirstin pulls stumps from your land. Ten days' trial.

Send for Big, Free Catalog

See the pictures of stumps it has pulled; read the letters from the farmers who have bought Kirstins. Learn how the Kirstin Free Service gives all the information you need about land clearing. Don't buy a puller until you see this book.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN COMPANY, 9125 Dennis Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Indirect Taxation

Brinker: Yes, your wife's clothes have cost me a good bit of money.

Tinker: My wife's clothes! What do you mean?

Brinker: Why, every time your wife gets a new gown, my wife must have one just as expensive.—Judge.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. (Seal)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"The early bird catches the worm."

"That's because the worm is a fool enough to get up early, too."

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

Pat's Amusement

"To the German soldier war is a serious business. To the Frenchman it is sublime devotion. To the Englishman it's a bully sport." This from Capt. Patrick Corcoran of the Royal Engineers, hero of a dozen "Somme-where's" in France, twice wounded and now on permanent leave in New York City. "And to the Irishman? Fighting always was the Irishman's great amusement," he said. "The English are good sports, but they never did get the fun out of their fun that the Irish do."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Japan's Celluloid Toys

While the European war has reduced most of the ordinary trade in Japan, the manufacturers of celluloid toys at any rate have found it profitable. They are working to their utmost capacity to meet the growing demand for celluloid toys from Australia, England, India, China, Hong Kong and the United States.

The increase in Japan's toy trade is due to the fact that thirty celluloid factories in Germany have been turned into munition works. The materials for the toys, at the same time, have become much scarcer in Germany. Before the war Germany monopolized the world's toy market, but today Japanese goods are driving out the German-made articles.—Montreal Mail.

"Did you see the pleased expression on Mrs. Ward's face when I told her she looked no older than her daughter?" asked Mrs. Gibbs.
"No," said Mrs. Bates. "I was looking at the expression on her daughter's face!"

Eddy's Matches

Although somewhat increased in price owing to the continued high prices of Potash, Glue, and other raw material, are of the usual high standard of quality which has made them famous for two-thirds of a century.

Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the Otto Higel Piano Action

Reform Needed

Frances: You say you are going to marry a man to reform him. That is fine. May I ask who he is?

Flora: It's young Bond.

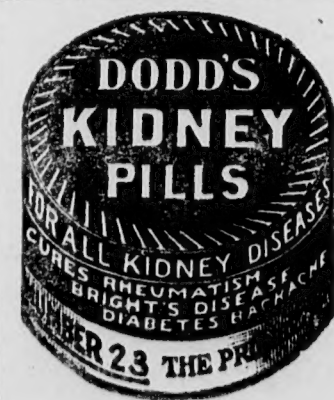
Frances: Why, I didn't know he had any bad habits.

Flora: Well, his friends are saying that he has become quite miserly.—Luck.

Getting Back at Her

Miss Goldie: I wouldn't marry you if you were worth a million dollars.

Mr. Hunter: Well, that shows the difference between us. I wouldn't marry you if you weren't.



PART PLAYED BY GREAT BRITAIN IN THE GREAT WORLD STRUGGLE

BECOMING SUPREME ARSENAL FOR THE ALLIANCE

Some Amazing Figures Given in the Startling Story told by
Sydney Brooks of the Growth of Britain's Armies and Navy
Since the Beginning of the War

Sydney Brooks, writing in the New York Times magazine under the title "England faces 1917 in her fullest strength," says in part:

How have the allies been able to maintain an unceasing and disintegrating pressure on the very vitals of Germany? What has made it possible for us to land some 2,000,000 men on the continent of Europe, equipped with every single item in the infinitely varied paraphernalia of modern war? How is it that we have been in a position to conduct simultaneous campaigns in Egypt, East Africa, the Cameroons, Southwest Africa, Mesopotamia, the Balkans and the Pacific? There are Russian troops fighting at this moment in France and around Saloniki. How did they get there? British subjects in hundreds upon hundreds of thousands have flocked from all the ends of the earth to the central battlefield. What agency conveyed them? What power protected them?

The United States has built up with the allies a trade that throws all previous American experience of foreign commerce into the shade. But how many Americans, I wonder, stop to ask themselves how it is that this vast volume of merchandise has crossed the Atlantic in the midst of the greatest war in all history almost as swiftly and securely as in the days of profoundest peace?

One by one Germany's colonies have been torn from her grasp. How comes it that not a single blow has been struck in defence of them by the Fatherland itself? How is it, again, that of German sea-borne commerce there is none; that not a single German merchant vessel dare show her nose—her nose, I said, not her periscope—out of harbor; and that Germany has been totally stripped of the enormous asset of her foreign trade?

How is it, once more, that the Belgian and the Serbian armies have been retrained, reconstituted and re-equipped; that Russia has been re-munitioned; that France, though her Pennsylvania is in the enemy's hands, is still for purposes both of war and of commerce a great manufacturing nation, and that all the allies can import freely what they need from the neutral world?

The answer to all these questions, and the sole answer to most of them, is the British navy. Our control of the seas is not a mere adjunct to the strength of the alliance. It is its basis. It supports the whole edifice. Without it all that the allies have built up would crumble to pieces. With it they can erect on a rock the instruments of certain victory.

And besides being the maritime and financial bulwark of the alliance, Great Britain is also becoming its supreme arsenal and workshop. Already, and on an enormous scale, she has furnished the allies with indispensable supplies, munitions, ships, coal, clothing, and other material. To her all who are fighting with her turn as to an exhaustless treasure house, and rarely turn in vain. Shells, field howitzers, heavy guns, grenades, machine guns, and small arms leave British ports in immense quantities day after day for the use of our allies.

One-third of our total production of shell-steel goes to France. That fact alone, to those who understand the character of this war, is an epitome of the industrial services rendered by Great Britain to the common cause. Three-fourths of the steel-producing districts of France are occupied by the enemy, and our ally absolutely depends on us for command of the sea to procure the essential basis of all modern warfare.

It is the same with other metals; with copper, for instance, antimony, lead, tin, spelter, tungsten, mercury, high-speed steel, and other less vital substances. All these we are manufacturing in Great Britain or in other parts of the Empire, or purchasing in neutral lands and delivering to our allies, under the protection of the British navy, to the value of \$30,000,000 a month. Millions of tons of coal and coke reach them from our shores every week; one-fifth of our total production of machine tools is set aside for them, and huge cargoes of explosives and machinery are daily despatched to their address.

There is a factory in England wholly manned by Belgians and engaged in manufacturing nothing but guns and small arms for the Belgian troops. There are two or three that do nothing but supply Russia's needs, and two or three others solely devoted to making guns for the French. All the allies, except the Rumanians, are fighting at this moment in British-made military boots, of which we have turned out some 30,000,000 pairs since the war began, and British workshops played their part in the Russian sweep through Galicia last May and the Italian repulse of Austria's offensive.

There are today in Great Britain over 4,000 firms wholly engaged in the production of war material, and

not one of them before the war had had even an hour's experience of that class of work. Nearly 100 colossal plants have been erected, and some 3,500,000 people, of whom 700,000 are women, find employment therein. That is a miracle of improvisation that must, I suppose, be unique in industrial history.

We are now turning out in three weeks as much eighteen-pounder ammunition, in two weeks as much field howitzer ammunition, in eleven days as many medium-sized shells, and in four days as many heavy shells as we were turning out in the whole of the first year of the war. The enormous British armies overseas have been equipped with rifles and machine guns solely from domestic sources. Every month we are manufacturing twice as many heavy guns as the entire army possessed eighteen months ago, the production having multiplied six-fold in the last year, and being still rapidly on the increase.

Americans, I imagine, have little idea of the tremendous scale on which things are done. Since the beginning of the war we must have ordered and paid for abroad or manufactured at home—mainly the latter—about 100,000,000 yards of woollen cloth, as much of flannel, as much of cotton, about a thousand million buttons and another thousand million horseshoe nails, 60,000,000 pairs of socks, nearly 30,000,000 blankets, 10,000,000 woollen gloves, 50,000,000 brushes, 25,000,000 knives and forks, a thousand million sandbags, 7,000,000 razors, over 2,000 miles of wire-rope, a thousand million pounds of flour, 250,000,000 pounds of crackers, and at least 200,000,000 pounds of Tommy Atkins' delight—I mean, of course, jam and marmalade.

Besides this we have increased our navy by the tonnage equivalent of between fifty and sixty super-Dreadnoughts; our merchant marine is today all but as large as it was at the opening of the war, in spite of all losses; London remains the financial clearing house of the world, and the British people have brought the value of their ordinary export trade to a figure that must soon surpass the returns for the most prosperous years of peace. And yet, I dare say, there are still Americans who believe that British labor has not pulled its proper weight.

But as the climax to all her other achievements Great Britain has converted herself into a military power of the first rank. After raising an army that far outdistanced in point of numbers any army ever raised on the voluntary system, she has thrown aside the prejudices of centuries and imposed universal military service on all her men between the ages of eighteen and forty-one. Five million men enlisted in the army from the British Isles before conscription came into force. By the time the war is over at least twelve per cent. of the population will have served with the colors.

And this new army, drawn from every class and profession and trained in the United Kingdom, has shown during the last five months on the Somme, in what is by far the greatest battle of this or any other war, that they can beat the Germans at their own game. The troops that could carry such positions as Eticourt, Contalmaison and Thiepval can carry anything, and the Germans know it. We have developed the scheme of attack which they attempted at Verdun, and we have turned it against themselves on a far bigger scale, with a far heavier weight of men and metal behind it and with far greater results.

Since the battle of the Somme began over 700,000 of the enemy have been put out of action, and what has happened on the Somme is a mere joke to what is coming. We can continue it indefinitely; we can repeat it in other sectors when the right moment strikes. Combined with the stranglehold which our fleets maintain on the arteries of German life, our armies in France and Flanders, packed up by a commissariat, medical, transport, supply and repairing organization that is the last word in military efficiency, are a guarantee of victory as good as any nation could desire.

The world did not know, Germany certainly did not know, I am not sure that we even knew ourselves, of what Great Britain was capable when all her resources of character and material might were extended to the uttermost. But we know now; the measure has been taken; a great crisis has supplied the test, and the nation which Germany affected to despise has become the chief instrument of that downfall which the coming year will assuredly register.

"Are you saving up anything for a rainy day?" asked the thrifty citizen. "Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "In a little while I expect to have enough to buy a brand-new top for my automobile."



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Manitoba Serbian Relief

Collecting Funds for Purchase of Food and Clothing for Serbian Refugees

Money is coming in rapidly to the Manitoba Serbian Relief Committee, which is working in conjunction with the Serbian Relief Fund of London, England. This money is being spent for food and clothing for Serbian refugees in the colonies, formed for them in co-operation with the French authorities in Corsica and Southern France. Wounded Serbian soldiers are also assisted through this fund. Indeed the money received is applied with judgment and kindness to the relief of the Serbian sufferers through this terrible European war.

All children who collect \$5 or more for this fund—that is, for the special relief fund for the Serbian children who have become orphaned through the war, will receive a certificate from the fund signed by the Bishop of London, and their names will be placed on the "Roll of Sympathy" to be sent to the Serbian King when the war is over.

Contributions are solicited to the Manitoba Relief Fund, also the special children's fund for this cause. Further information will be gladly supplied by the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Hamilton, 49 Knapp Street, Winnipeg. All cheques, money orders and postal notes should be sent to her.

Testing Prussia's

War Theory

Teutons Now Learning What a War of Nations Really Means

"The plain fact is that the theory of war, having been perfected in Germany about a century ago, is now for the first time being put to the test of experience on an adequate and really instructive scale. They were great logicians, were those Prussian theorists. They saw, what was manifestly true, that it was less for a nation to go to war with less than its whole strength. Small professional armies had a certain excuse in the days when transport was an enormous difficulty, but when the progress of engineering made it possible to feed huge hosts and to convey immense quantities of munitions, it was evident that the nation which went to war without being able and willing to throw all its weight into the struggle was playing a fool's part."

Logie derived that it should be a case of all or none; and in a world in which only a few advanced thinkers (Kant among the number) had ever doubted the eternal necessity of war, all was the only possible answer. To the nation which first acted up to this conception, and did so with thoroughness and diligence, great successes were assured. But all the world had by this time recognized the cogency of the Prussian logic, and had seen that two (and even more) could play at the game of organizing so as to bring all their strength to bear. The result is that Prussia, confronted by half a dozen converts to her own creed, is now learning what a war of nations in arms really means.—William Archer, in London Daily News.

The Common Soldier

Glorious Heroism Should Be Properly Rewarded

We would appeal to the authorities to cast aside the last lingering traces of the old idea which used to prevail at army headquarters, that the common soldier was a mere cipher, and that when the State had rounded off the career of some successful Commander-in-Chief with a peerage and the insignia of several orders of knighthood, it had fully done its duty also to the great soldier's veterans. The glorious heroism displayed during this war in circumstances and surroundings of unexampled danger and hardship has led to the institution of new medals and new crosses, and yet it is the unanimous judgment of all who have seen the fighting that these honors are richly won over and over again by hundreds of men who receive no special recognition. We cannot do too much—indeed, we can never do half enough—in the way of recognition either for the living soldier or for the dead.—London Telegraph.

"Do you believe that egotism and genius go together?" "Not always. There would be a lot more genius if they did."

GERMANY'S GAME OF BLUFF HAS FAILED TO DECEIVE THE WORLD

AVENGING SWORD WILL COMPLETE DOWNFALL

Desires Peace Only Because Shadows of Defeat are Lengthening
Throughout the Fatherland, and Famine Threatens to Hasten
the Approaching End of Her Military Power

Enemy's Submarine Inhumanity

Crew of Vessel Subjected to Brutal Treatment by the Germans

The senior wireless operator of one of the British vessels sunk by a German submarine has given an interesting account of his experiences. "We left New York on the same day as the Deutschland," he states, "and proceeded on our voyage without incident till nearing England. I had been on duty till two a.m., and was snatching a few hours' rest in the wireless cabin when I was awakened by the bursting of a shell above my head. The dawn was just breaking, and I immediately made preparations for sending out for help. The second shell, however, from the submarine struck the aerial, and this disconnected the whole apparatus, leaving us at the submarine's mercy. The shelling continued for some time and the wireless cabin, of which I was the sole occupant, was under fire till the boats were lowered, and, in company with the captain, I was the last to leave the ship.

"The submarine commander directed one of the boats to approach his vessel, and several sailors boarded her carrying explosives and on reaching the ship these were placed on board. Our cook was taken out of one of the boats, and with a pistol pointed at his head, was directed to reveal where the stores and provisions were kept. These were loaded in one of the lifeboats still on our vessel, and we then pulled away with this in tow to the submarine. Here the commander gave certain instructions, and cross-examined the captain, the while a German sailor danced round a gun trained on our boat, the rest of the crew clapping their hands in delight at the prospect of more frightfulness.

"There was one thing I particularly noticed. The submarine had no number, but on the bow was painted the colors of the German flag in a circle. "The commander of the submarine having gained as much information as our captain cared to impart, directed us to pull away, and, in broken English, said, 'Get to hell out of it.' We 'got,' and the last we saw was the submarine manoeuvring round our ship, preparing, no doubt, to give it the coup-de-grace.

"In a fairly rough sea, with the boat full of water, clad only in my pyjamas, oil-skin, and lifebelt, it was seven hours before we were picked up by another vessel, and right thankful were we when we landed to be received with every hospitality, and thankful to have escaped with our lives."

The Record of Our Navy

What the Empire Has Accomplished With the Aid of the Fleet

Sea power has never been employed with such unalloyed success; never before has a maritime country been controlled, as Germany has been controlled, with an iron domination that has prevented it floating a keel on any of the oceans of the world. Nor is that all. Under the guardianship of the fleet we have carried out transport operations unprecedented in their character. Seven million soldiers and others have been carried overseas, in many instances making voyages of several thousand miles, apart from 1,250,000 horses and 7,000,000 tons of supplies and ammunition. This country has also been fed from the sea, and communications with the Dominions and with neutral markets have been maintained. Above all, the navy, without a day's intermission, has offered a threat to the second greatest sea power, sheltering his ships behind mines and coastal defences, and has prevented him from carrying out his widely-advertised design of invading this country. That, in brief summary, is the record of the navy.—London Telegraph.

The Prussian fumed and blustered and clanked his dishonored sword as he strutted across the stage in the character of a peace emissary. He goes through the same sabre-rattling performance now that his insolent peace proposals have been flung back in his face by the confederated nations arrayed in arms against him, and who have taken the measure of the bully of Europe in this third year of war. Professing to be surprised by the tone of the Allied reply to a defeated foe who claims the fruits of victory, the German Press with one accord breaks into maledictions, and vows to reap with the sword the harvest of triumph which the war-lords have failed to garner by the cunning of diplomacy. Germany deceives no one by her game of bluff. She wants peace, and wants it badly, not because she sorrows over the countless graves where sleep the victims of her insatiable lust for power, not because she finds her soul and longs for the way of peace and righteousness, but because the shadows of defeat are lengthening throughout the Fatherland, and famine threatens to follow the avenging sword in completing the downfall of German pride and German military power. Nothing will silence the guns of the Allies so long as the enemy hopes to avert by premature peace negotiations the punishment that alone fits his crime.

Despite the most rigorous censorship of news, the cooking of casualty lists, and the false and misleading reports of specially-conducted war-tourists, Germany can no longer conceal from the world the desperate conditions that prevail throughout the land and that foreshadow the approaching end of her domination in Europe. Writing in The London Times of the cooked casualties, Mr. D. T. Curtin, who has been in Germany, says:

"When the great veil of mystery that shrouds Germany is lifted I believe it will be found that the casualties have, in true Berlin censor fashion, been delayed, suppressed, and confused. They are believed in by hardly any members of the only thinking party in Germany—the Social Democrats. Daily intercourse with Germans brings to light the fact that Johann, who was killed five months ago, has not been mentioned in any list, and that Heinrich, who was reported wounded, has really been dead six months."

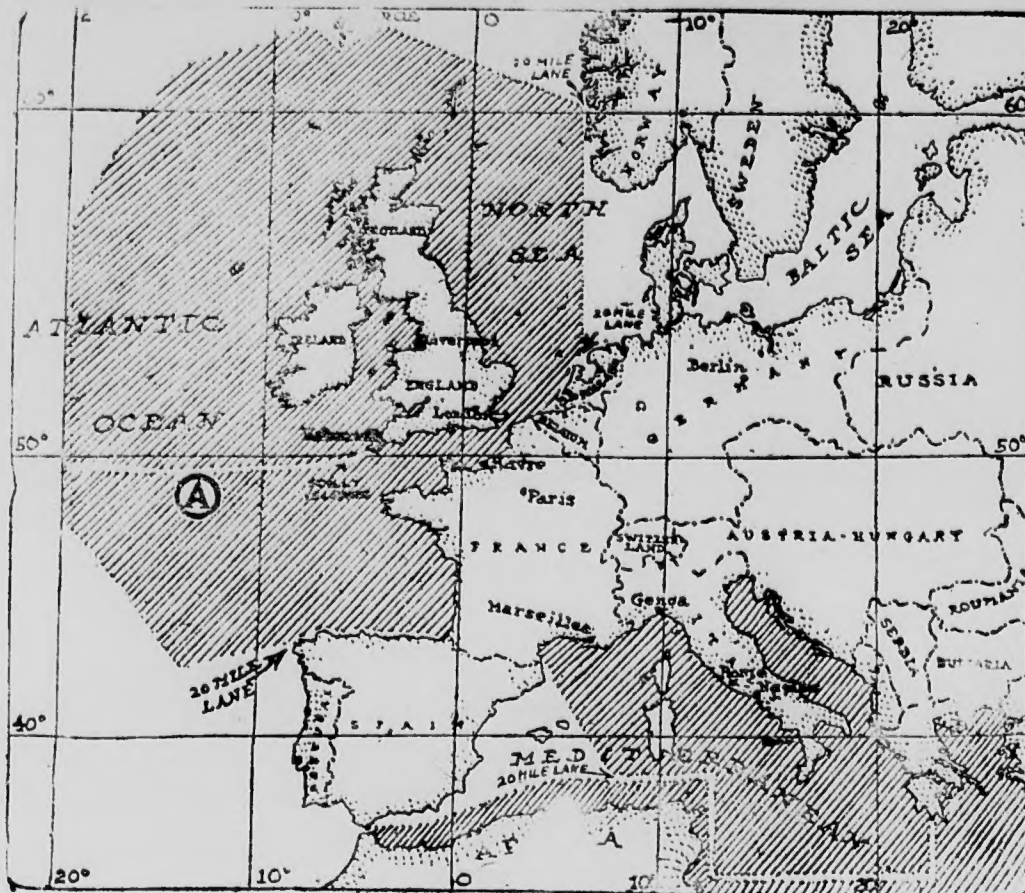
"My inquiries on this head largely lay among those connected with the wonderful German hospitals, in which I took an interest on this as on previous visits. The German Army Medical Service makes no secret of the fact that the Government is keeping unpleasant realities from the people. The new year is the Allied year. Comparative inactivity may prevail during the winter months, but no anxiety or despair clouds the hopes of the Allied nations. Nemesis has overtaken the ravisher of Belgium. The German war-lords may keep their people in the dark as to the fortunes of the army, but they cannot, by cooked reports, restore the balance of military power essential to victory, or satisfy the German people with stones when they cry for bread.—Toronto Globe.

Anxious Parent: Does my boy seem to have a natural bent in any one direction?

Schoolmaster: Yes, sir. He gives every indication of being a captain of industry one day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for him.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. As Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggist or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



MAP OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE WAR ZONE

The shaded portions of the accompanying map indicate the interdicted waters as set forth in the blockade manifesto issued by Germany to the United States. The United States is to be permitted to send one steamship a week, in each direction, to and from England, provided that the port be Falmouth, in England, and that the vessels steer a specified course, marked (A).

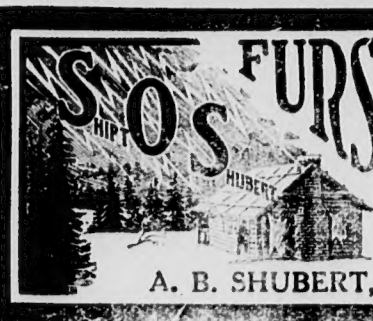
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— AGENTS —

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ESTRAY

On the premises of C. G. Carlson, Sec. 26, Tp. 31, Rge. 3, W. 5, one red Short-horn steer, coming 3 yrs. old, branded on right shoulder.
Hoon Ross, Brandreader f14p

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ESTRAY—REWARD

One black gelding, rising 3 years, branded **SM** on right shoulder, also one black yearling steer, branded quarter circle, turned up, over **WH** on right hip. A reward will be given for information to W. H. McFarlane, Elkton P. O.

AROUND THE TOWN (Continued from page 1)

by E. Woodruff, will be sung by Miss Emma Ruby at the "Battle of the Somme" pictures on February 28th. According to those who know this song is well worth hearing and Billie is to be congratulated on his success.

The staff of the Didsbury Public and High Schools invite the parents of the pupils, and others who are interested, to observe the school in operation on Tuesday, February 20th. Visitors will be welcome from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and are requested to enter the school rooms at 9 or at 1.30, or at recess, in order that the classes may not be confused unduly.

Pte. W. Hopkins who was formerly employed at the Union Bank and who joined the 31st Batt. here with a number of other young men from the town at the beginning of the war, went through on Sunday on his return from the front to his home near Innisfail. Pte. Hopkins has seen some hard times since leaving Didsbury. After being at the front for some months he was returned to England on account of ill health where he has been kept until being returned home.

The Literary Society of the Didsbury High School held a St. Valentine Day Social on Wednesday evening when an Honor Roll containing the names of the boys who had left the school to go to the front was unrolled and also entertained about twenty guests from the Olds High School. Rev. Mr. Marshall conducted the unrolling ceremonies after which those present enjoyed themselves with games and before dispersing sat down to a fine lunch provided by the Society. The Olds High School hockey teams, both boys and girls, played against the Didsbury High School boys and girls teams earlier in the evening.

Bob Crossland, who has been clerking for Williams & Little for some months, has joined the C.A. M. C. and has left to take up his training for the front. Bob since coming to Didsbury has made himself very popular with the young folks in town who gave

him a surprise party on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Ruby, at which the staff of Williams & Little presented him with a splendid wrist watch. After spending a very pleasant evening the party dispersed wishing him the best of good luck. He will have the sincere good wishes of a large number of people in the district with whom he came into contact at the store and who always found him gentlemanly and obliging.

Red Cross Shipments

The following is a list of articles shipped by the local Red Cross branch to Calgary, on Wednesday, January 24th:

3 dressing gowns, 11 pair socks, 5 day shirts, 4 service shirts, 15 pyjama suits, 4 pair wristlets, 2 dozen slings, 6 dozen pillow cases, 5 dozen towels, 11 pair nurses sleeves, 10 doz. triangle bandages, 5 T bandages.

These supplies were made and contributed by the ladies of Berlin district, Springside district and Didsbury.

Births

MARSHALL—On Thursday, February, 8th, 1917, to Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Marshall, a daughter (Mildred Margaret).

GEIB—On Friday, February 9th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Geib, a son.

REED—On Monday, February 12th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Parker R. Reed, a son.

BELL—On Friday, February 9th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bell, Big Prairie, a daughter.

Deaths

GIBSON—On Friday, February 9th, 1917, Frederick William, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gibson.

January School Report

ROOM 3, PUBLIC SCHOOL

Grade V. — Thelma Sexsmith, Marjorie Good, Ida Gertz, Winnie Moyle, Orlando Hehn, Elmer Mack, Ruth Brubaker, Hubert Jones, Irene Walder, Ralph LeBlanc.

Grade IV. — Frank Burrell, Edith Anderson, Fern Stauffer, Annie Ness, Granville Paton, Melvin Ness, Laura Liesemer, Lillie Mack, Arthur Amacher, Tom Reed, Allene Schmelke, Evelyn Liesemer, Lyle Cressman, Lucille Smith, Russell Berscht, Orville Geiger, Willie Wigglesworth, Emma Walder, Clifford Mortimer.
H. C. Liesemer.

Scotland Forever

There was a pleasant gathering in the Rugby school on Friday evening last when a Scotch social and supper was given. The weather man was in a bad frame of mind so there was not quite such a big crowd as usual. After the well rendered programme, which was almost entirely composed of Scotch songs and readings, a bountiful lunch was served containing many toothsome Scotch dainties. It was truly a Scotchman's night. The proceeds amounted to \$40, with expenses only \$1. The evening closed with singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King." Very many thanks are due to all those who so generously contributed in every way to make the evening an unqualified success.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

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(Successor to W. A. Austin)

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Royal Bank of Canada.
Canada Bonded Attorney.
Town of Didsbury.

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Physician, Surgeon

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FOR SALE CHEAP

About 27 yards of good linoleum, all in one piece; 2 practically new stoves, 1 range and 1 heater; also several other pieces of Household Furniture can be seen this week at rooms of Jack Adams, Lensler Block, over market. After February 10th, inquire of J. McGhee.

JACK ADAMS.

Some Sound Advice

(Continued from page 8)

and borrow money to buy a bunch of feeders and spend part of his winter feeding his grain to steers instead of sitting on a wagon load of grain day after day for ten or fifteen miles with the thermometer anywhere from ten to thirty below.

Farmers were foolish to sell oats at 20 cents a few years ago but circumstances probably compelled them to do so. Times have changed and if the grain speculators were to force oats down to 20 cents again they would find mighty little grain coming on the market.

Twenty-five years ago corn was worth somewhere around 25 cents, today it is worth over a dollar, although production has increased enormously, and if the farmers of the middle west were to market the bulk of their corn instead of feeding I make bold to say that the price would soon be down to 25 cents again.

The majority of farmers in Alberta are now in a position to feed the most of their grain, let them do so and oats will never see 20 cents again. — A. H.

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1.50 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.